Heritage and Destiny

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BNP leadership challenge as new post-UKIP party blocked by Electoral Commission

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Editorial

Welcome to issue 82 of *Heritage and Destiny.* Well 18 months on from Brexit, we do now seem to be a little closer to leaving to the EU. Whatever temporary reprieve Mrs. May may have earned in the Brexit negotiations, it remains clear that the process that will lead to our eventual departure from the EU is a mass of contradictions. The status of the "divorce" settlement appears to be intentionally unclear as does the kind of Brexit that the Tories want at the end of it all.

Whether it's a soft, hard or not quite so hard Brexit only time will tell, but EU officials give every appearance of taking pleasure in being as punitive and inflexible to the UK as possible, it may be on the hard side. They have managed to force Mrs. May to cave in on just about every point, including agreeing to pay an outrageous bill for leaving a club to which we have long made a massive net contribution of £8 billion per year.

But were British nationalists right about the EU all along? Right that the EU elite, who have always called the shots and have always determined the long-term trajectory of the bloc, will never give up on their plan to impose "ever closer union", regardless of whether the people(s) of Europe desire it or not?

The former president of the European Parliament, Martin Schulz, now the leader of Germany's SPD, said he wants a "United States of Europe" by 2025 – and any country that doesn't agree should be booted out. "A convention shall draft this treaty in close cooperation with the civil society and the people", he tweeted. "Its results will then be submitted to all member states. Any state that won't ratify this treaty will automatically leave the EU."

Remember Euro fanatics have a habit of circumventing any such hurdles, including the stated wishes of the people of member states. In the past, they mostly managed to get around the problem of a country voting "no" on an EU-related referendum by asking them to have another one, and would they please vote the "right" way this time? So, don't write off a second UK referendum just yet.

Schulz has a burgeoning alliance with France's president, Emmanuel Macron. Macron has not outright called for a United States of Europe but he has just been awarded the Charlemagne prize for being "a courageous pioneer for the revitalization of the European dream," who would "put Europe firmly back in the hearts of the people," according to the awards board. He wants a Eurozone budget and finance minister, and deeper integration. On the latter, also with him is Germany's chancellor Angela Merkel, who may form a coalition with Schulz, then Germany and France can push forward this "historical necessity".

Sir Oswald Mosley speaking at the famous "Europe A Nation" rally in London in 1958. Would OM have supported a Federal United States of Europe though?

The only silver lining would be if a core EU did go its own way, leaving other countries to form a new free trade area devoid of the diktats of Brussels. What Schulz has crystallized, however, is the nightmare Britain has avoided by voting Leave. Escaping that fate will be worth it, however badly the negotiations go.

A popular nationalist slogan during our referendum campaign was "Love Europe - Hate the EU". What would Sir Oswald Mosley, a staunch European himself, have made of that and Schulz's plan for a (Federal) "United States of Europe"? Was OM's "Europe A Nation" a million miles away from Schulz's dream, or were they much closer? OM was also a nationalist, and nationalist politics should be about identity, and we need to remember that this identity does not necessarily correspond neatly with the political-geographical division of Europe into nation-states.

If you are an active nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's another great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always, we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Pound, Dollar or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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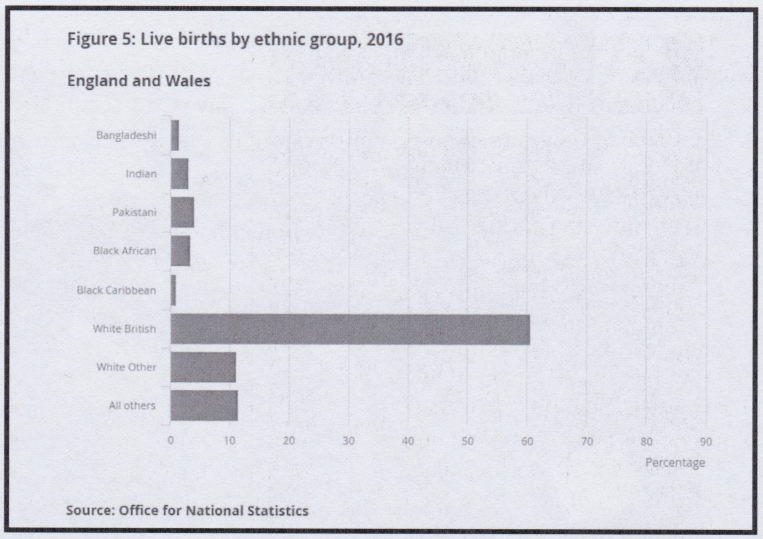
Nationalism – so where do we go from here?

The precipitous decline in the electoral fortunes of UKIP, as documented in successive issues of *Heritage and Destiny*, makes for sobering reading. Although UKIP may not represent our preferred form of nationalism, it is the only patriotic organisation to have enjoyed any level of electoral success since 2009.

The decline has some obvious causes; the success of the Leave vote in the Brexit referendum, the bloody and tangled saga of the succession to Farage. I would like to suggest a third cause which is much more profound and concerning, namely a change in public sentiment towards immigration. Those of us who gritted our teeth and watched ITV's great exposé of right wing activity on the 9th November (in fact a total damp squib) may have noticed this statement by Nick Lowles: "social liberal groups have massively expanded from 22% in 2011 to 39% now".



Public opinion polls tend to support Lowles. One example of several was an Ipsos Mori poll reported in the *Daily Telegraph* on the 11th August this year; when asked in February 2015 if immigration is good for Britain, 35% said yes and 46% said no. When the same question was asked twenty months later in October 2016, there was an almost exact reversal of opinion – 46% said yes but 34% said no. What has brought about this sudden and dramatic liberalisation? I don't know, but it is noticeable that between the two dates we had the Brexit debate and vote with an intense focus on immigration and a high degree of polarization of opinion. Having said which, majority opinion remains opposed to mass immigration so clearly people don't want any more of what is "good" for Britain!

It is particularly disheartening that this softening of public opinion should occur at a time when the White British birthrate in England and Wales is in freefall both in numbers and as a proportion of all births. The total number of births hovers a little under 700,000 per annum of which the number born to UK born mothers has fallen sharply from 541,000 in 2012 to 500,000 in 2016. The number of children classified as White British falls year on year – 436,000 in 2014, 432,000 in 2015, 421,000 in 2016 (or 62.8% in 2014, 61.9% in 2015, and only 60.6% in 2016).

Just in case anyone's eyes glazed over amid this welter of statistics, let me repeat that last one – only 60.6 per cent of children born in England and Wales in 2016 were White British. "Other Whites" amounted to 11 per cent. And the rest? – well, you know. I have seen these shocking figures reported nowhere, perhaps because they have to be dug out of the reports of the Office for National Statistics and the Office does not draw attention to them.

In confronting these unpleasant facts, we must face two more. One of these is the utter bankruptcy of racial nationalism as an electoral force. I have sometimes thought that contesting elections does at least let people know that we are still around. I doubt if that argument still holds water; our results are so derisory that if anyone notices them they would surely conclude that far from being still around racial nationalism is quite dead (can it really be fewer than a dozen years since the BNP won all those seats on Barking and Dagenham council?).

The next unpleasant reality, and it is a bitter one, is that the White Britain for which nationalists have fought for so long no longer exists. Most of our people have no memory of a Britain in which the presence of coloured people (even the phrase sounds old fashioned) was an unwelcome novelty. Most now have non-White friends, colleagues and even relatives and cannot imagine a Britain in which they are not present. The very considerable abatement in recent decades of overt "racism" is not due solely to the great engines of state repression and media influence which have been brought to bear on popular attitudes; it is due at least as much to this process of familiarisation.

But none of that means that we give up. Quite the reverse! The plight of our country and of our folk, outlined above, demands that we redouble our efforts and find a way to forge a racially conscious and committed community of White British people dedicated, firstly, to saving our racial and cultural identity, and then to achieve what must be our ultimate goal – an all-White, all-British Britain. With electoral activity in suspended animation (if we have to vote for anyone it might as well be UKIP) we should devote our energies and our funds to developing the structures which will take us forward. We already have bodies which seek to represent all British racial nationalists irrespective of party. This publication is one such, the London Forum is another, Western Spring is a third. These ventures, and there are others which I have not named, could function as ideological think tanks, act as sounding boards for nationalist ideas, and provide a centre for the coordination and funding of nationalist activities.

I wrote that these bodies "could" do all of these things, but in reality they are very much limited by the lack of resources. Those resources could be found if they were directed to these organisations and not frittered away by minuscule political parties on pointless party political activity. In saying that, I must add that I mean no criticism of those who have devoted their lives and energies to such party political activity because for a time they gave us hope, and they certainly helped to prepare the ground for Brexit. But now, to repeat myself, party political activity should go into the deep freeze for the duration, i.e. until there is a substantial and reliable racial nationalist electorate.

But if we are to achieve that "substantial and reliable racial nationalist electorate" it will not be enough merely to consolidate our existing organisations. If we content ourselves with turning inward and speaking only to each other we will shrivel in growing isolation. So we need to reach out to that still sizeable section of people who would define themselves as patriotic, but who are in reality racialists in an ill defined and unacknowledged way. Such outreach would need to be conducted by an organisation created by us but not part of any existing nationalist structure. Such freedom from existing bodies will enable this organisation to avoid those parts of our racialist tradition which are unhelpful or irrelevant, such as questioning certain aspects of the history of the Second World War. For the sake of argument I have given this prospective organisation the name "Homeland" because it conjures up an im-

age of something for ourselves alone where we belong, patriotic but welcoming and unthreatening; others may have better ideas for a name.

Homeland would have a number of functions, none of them party political. The first and principal function would be educational; confirming and validating patriotism while putting a backbone of knowledge and commitment into those who know that they are patriots without, perhaps, being able to say why. It would do so by presenting a true picture of the history of our country, of its traditional culture, of our incomparable heritage of beauty and craftsmanship. It would not neglect the sad tale of the gross betrayal of our country and people since 1945.

But Homeland would do more; it should act as a pressure group entering into combat with the establishment on behalf of the ethnic English, attracting attention and support by combating the symptoms of our displacement – the school which is marked down for being "too White and too English" (too English in England?), the GCSE history syllabus which claims that England has always been a nation of immigrants and has no indigenous population, the television historical dramas which grossly misrepresent the past by importing non-White characters into times and places where they would not have been. It would combat sneers such as "too pale, male and stale" – a sneer which contrives to be simultaneously racist, sexist and ageist!

GCSE history taught to British schoolchildren is devoted to the brainwashing lie that our country was always a "nation of immigrants", when in fact the face of Britain was transformed in just a few decades, post-Windrush (above).

A third function for Homeland would be to act as a clearing house for those who wish to support our own people through patronising small businesses, offering employment and accommodation, affording support to those, particularly our young, who find themselves in trouble for offences against political correctness.

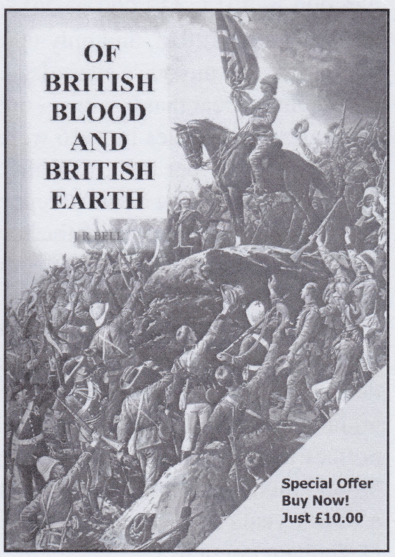
When speaking of young people, a vital task should be outreach to students because half of our young people are now students, or have been, and in another twenty or thirty years they are going to be running everything. We need them on our side but we start at a huge disadvantage. A survey in 2003 found that 32% of 18 to 30 year olds said that they were "very patriotic", ten years later that proportion had fallen to 20% – yet another of this article's dismal statistics. No doubt we all have ideas as to why this should be but all that matters now is to find a way back into the hearts of the young and back into the universities.

I may not be the best person to advise on finding a way into the hearts of the young as I am not young, but that is not going to stop me from offering an idea or two! Surely the way will be found by appealing to the natural rebelliousness of the young. A generational revolt is long overdue against the attitudes and assumptions of the soft Marxist cultural revolution of the sixties, now half a century ago. How does one appeal to natural rebelliousness? Perhaps by offering something different from the tired slurry of political correctness which passes for politics and culture in today's universities? But it would be a fatal mistake to attempt yet another revival of the outworn methods and symbolism of the failed nationalisms of the thirties and forties – on the contrary, such outreach should borrow Homeland's emphasis on native tradition. I am reminded of the Russian organization "Memory" which, with its rediscovery of Russia's ancestral heritage in the years before the overthrow of communism and the fall of the Soviet Union, helped to prepare the ground for those momentous events.

So Homeland (whatever it may be called) or something like it is what our country needs, and needs it soon. All it will take is a charismatic leader, a competent administrator, and plenty of funds! It may have been noticed that although I have written of our ultimate goal being an all-White, all-British Britain, my emphasis throughout has been on England and Englishness. That is because our British identity has been taken from us and assumed by the multitude of foreigners of every conceivable origin who have contrived to obtain a British passport. It is no coincidence that such people usually describe themselves as "British" but rarely as "English" recognising, rightly, that Englishness is an ethnicity to which they do not belong. That leaves us, the "ex-British" to fall back on our older, deeper identities as English, Scots, Welsh or Ulsterfolk and it is as such that we must rediscover our ethnic roots. As I am an Englishman I write of England. But the links of blood, language, history and culture between our four peoples are ancient and profound and those links will hold us together as, together, we recover Britain.

J. R. Bell, Buckinghamshire, England

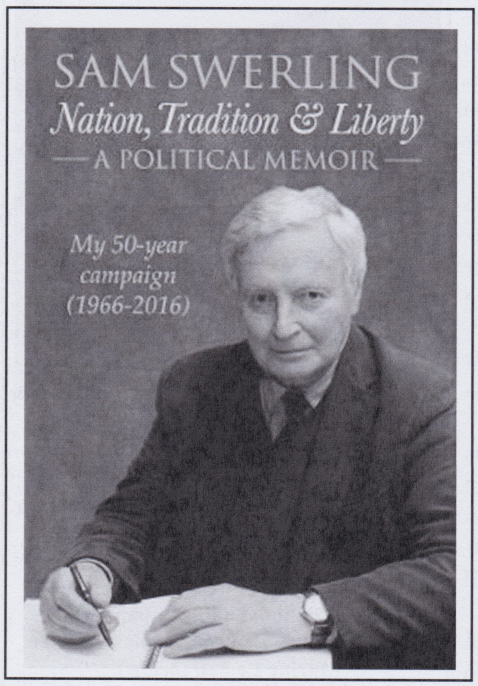
Editor's note: Mr. Bell is a Patron of Heritage and Destiny, and a Trustee of Western Spring for which he has often written under a pseudonym, and is the author of Of British Blood and British Earth *in which he seeks to explain and justify the need for the maintenance of racial and cultural identity and the union of white Commonwealth countries. H&D readers can buy the book online from Western Spring for only £10.00 (including p&p UK only - for overseas orders please add £5.00) from* ***www.westernspring.com*** *- or direct from* H&D *by mail order, cheques/postal orders made payable to* Heritage and Destiny, *and sent to:* **H&D** ***40 Birkett Drive, Preston, PR2 6HE.***



Book Review - *Nation, Tradition & Liberty*, A Political Memoir by Sam Swerling

Nation, Tradition & Liberty, A Political Memoir by Sam Swerling, published by Taw Design and Print: 2017; ISBN 9780956775337 – (hardback) 362pp Directly available from Sam Swerling, Flat 21, Bellingdon, Romilly Drive, Watford, Herts, WD19 5BB for £25.00 or online via www.amazon.co.uk

H&D's readers are a fairly eclectic bunch drawn from a broad spectrum of nationalist, patriotic, rightist and politically incorrect thinking, but most, I suspect, are in the political tradition that can be traced from John Bean's National Labour Party, through the 1960 John Bean version of the British National Party, which in 1967 merged with other groups to form the National Front that itself split four ways in the aftermath of the 1979 general election, then split again in 1986, leaving the 1982 John Tyndall version of the British National Party as the principal vehicle of this current, until its rapid disintegration after the general election of 2010.



It is however important to remember that this tradition is only one of the three principal strands of patriotic and nationalist political activism that have existed in Great Britain after 1945.

Another, the Mosleyite tradition, was still vigorous until the early 1970s. OM's post-war vehicle, Union Movement, combined street politics with electoral politics. UM competed strongly for the anti-immigration vote till the Uxbridge by-election of December 1972, and published an impressive array of ideological newspapers and magazines under the editorship of the indefatigable Jeffrey Hamm.

At Uxbridge however the National Front comprehensively out polled the combined vote of three other patriotic candidates, the first being "Big Dan" Harmston, a well liked UM stalwart, who famously organised the Smithfield meat porters' march in support of Enoch Powell (an odd combination of political heroes, since Powell never had any truck with fascism or "Europe a Nation", while Irish Republican sympathiser Mosley called Enoch, who went on to sit in Parliament as an Ulster Unionist, a "middle class Alf Garnett"), the second Clare MacDonald of the National Independence Party (a supporter of former NF chairman John O'Brien, who had fallen out badly with John Tyndall and Martin Webster, and left the NF) and the third my old friend, Reg Simmerson, who stood as a Conservative against the Common Market.

John Clifton, the National Front's candidate at Uxbridge, had the support of the Monday Club, the leading organisation on the Tory right, the third main strand, whose former chairman, my good friend, Sam Swerling, has just published his memoirs, the subject of this review.

Many in the British nationalist tradition are disdainful of the Tory right, in part for an obviously bad reason, veiled or even overt class resentment, in part for a much more excusable reason, a largely justified antipathy for classical liberalism, its edgier offshoot, libertarianism, and its evil spawn, neo-conservatism.

British nationalists are not alone in confusing the two. Many in the so-called "Conservative" Party themselves confuse conservatism with classical liberalism, an egregious intellectual error that no Tory leader before Margaret Thatcher (influenced by her grey eminence, Sir Keith Joseph) ever would have made.

Long before their time, Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain (strictly speaking a Liberal Unionist rather than a Tory), Bonar Law, Stanley Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain had forged a very different and far more nationalist ideology, which was to struggle for the soul of the Tory Party both with the politically centrist, socially liberal Toryism epitomised in the early 1970s by Ted Heath (at any rate after his Selsdon period) and much more recently by "Call me Dave" Cameron, and with the dogmatic neo-capitalist and neo-liberal current that emerged in the mid-1970s as Thatcherism, in reaction to the prevailing Butskellite consensus of the 1950s and the 1960s, perceived (not without reason) as having failed in the dark days of industrial unrest, galloping inflation and a feeling of revolution in the air that were the 1970s.

Traces of true Tory ideology can be found to-day in the thinking of Theresa May's former adviser, Nick Timothy, who was surely responsible for her remarkable dictum to Conservative party conference in October 2016 "If you believe you are a citizen of the world, you're a citizen of nowhere", condemned by Liberal leader Vince Cable interviewed for the far left magazine, *The New Statesman* on 5th July 2017 as "Quite evil: it could've been taken out of *Mein Kampf*"!

Mr Timothy's gifts as an election strategist turned out not to be so great as his merits as an ideologist, with unfortunate consequences for his beliefs, his boss and himself (the order of importance in which Mr Timothy would, greatly to his credit, no doubt prefer to rank them) but perhaps the revival of Tory nationalist ideas may continue. Time will tell.

Sam Swerling's book is therefore apposite, since it gives a vivid personal perspective on a school of thought that might increase in importance if the sudden return to two party politics seen at the 2017 general election continues. 85% of the electorate voted for one of the two major parties in June 2017, by far the highest share of the vote cast for the big two since 1970, and a sharp reversal of the trend to multi-party politics in the intervening 47 years. The rise of Momentum within the Labour party suggests that something similar might be needed in the Conservative party if the two party system becomes even more entrenched. Such a tendency used to exist in the Conservative party, as this book shows.

Sam was chairman of the Monday Club from 1980 to 1982, but his involvement in rightist and patriotic politics goes back to the 1960s, when he joined the St. Marylebone Conservative Association.

Readers who are not familiar with Tory party history might not know that before David Cameron's time as leader, it was not possible to join the Conservative party as such. Each local association was a separate organisation, represented by an umbrella structure that long enjoyed the less than snappy name of the National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Associations!

An agreeable feature of this loose structure was that local associations enjoyed the power to select candidates of whom Central Office did not necessarily approve, encouraging the election of independent minded Members of Parliament, too few of whom are to be found in either major party nowadays.

One such, Sir Gerald Nabarro, was Member of Parliament for St. Marylebone. Sam, who had little interest in politics before 1964,

joined the St. Marylebone Conservative Association after hearing a speech by Nabarro, who impressed him.

As with many young Conservatives in the 1960s, Sam moved quickly to the right in sympathy with Ian Smith after Rhodesian UDI. He recounts a delightful anecdote about a Monday Club meeting in support of Rhodesia in September 1965 addressed by many stalwarts of the right such as John (later Sir John) Biggs-Davison MP, my late father's great friend, Patrick Wall MP, Julian Amery MP, the biographer of Joseph Chamberlain, Stephen Hastings MP and Ronald (later Sir Ronald) Bell MP. Sir Ronald Bell's views were racial nationalist in every particular and indistinguishable from those held by National Front members.

There is no new thing under the sun. A thuggish gang of "anti-fascists" belonging to the notorious 62 Group tried to attack the platform. Their leader was Manny Carpel, a life long associate of the criminal, sometime Communist party candidate and *Searchlight* editor Gerry Gable. Together with Gable, Carpel had been convicted of the burglary of historian David Irving's London home in 1963. Many years later the recidivist Carpel was convicted of burning down Tony Hancock's print factory in Uckfield, after the would be Moriarty of the *Searchlight* gang got out of his car to change the fake number plates just as a police patrol went by!

Unbeknownst to the scrawny if vicious Carpel, protecting the platform was Barrington Saunders, a former Army boxing champion and rightist sympathiser, who sent the loathsome rat like little thug reeling with a solid punch to the jaw!

Despite some criticisms, to which I shall come, there are many nuggets of pure gold to be found in this book, especially in chapters 6 and 7, analysing the ideological hollowness of Heathite Toryism, and arguing for a patriotic Conservative alternative. These two chapters in particular can be read with great profit for anyone seeking to understand what went wrong with the Tories in the 1970s, and how that might have been put right. The parallels with the vacuousness of Cameroon Toryism strike the reader very clearly, and indeed the author develops them himself in an excellent chapter entitled 'Cameron - How much Toryism?'

H&D readers will find chapter 15 perhaps the most interesting in the book. It recounts the struggle for control of the Monday Club between nationalist elements led (it must be said, reluctantly) by George Kennedy Young, generally known as GKY, a remarkable man who had served with distinction in the Army before becoming deputy director of MI6 and then pursuing a successful career in merchant banking, and Jonathan Guinness, a scion of the brewing family, who was more conciliatory to establishment Toryism.

Sam's analysis of the supposed involvement of National Front members in this struggle is an useful reminder that the boundary between the Tory right and British nationalism has often been shifting and porous. He illustrates the chapter with extensive material from contemporary British nationalist publications, notably *Spearhead*, and explains the reason why so many Monday Club members left the Conservative party to join the National Front, at least for a time.

(*above*) George Kennedy Young (1911-1990), former deputy chief of MI6, was leader of a faction in Conservative Monday Club politics which included both Sam Swerling and our reviewer. More recently Sam Swerling has been closely involved in French politics, often visiting events of the Front National and campaign rallies for Jean-Marie Le Pen and his daughter Marine Le Pen (*below*).

Reading this chapter reminds me of a conversation with GKY after he spoke to a Monday Club meeting in Cambridge in the summer of 1985. He remarked that after Uxbridge he had sought to persuade Monday Clubbers to remain in the Tory party, saying that so long as the National Front was led by men who had been in Colin Jordan's NSM, it would be unelectable. He was right about that, I think, since no National Front candidate has ever won a contested election at any level of British politics.

Looking back, GKY said, he realised that he had been both right and wrong. It mattered less whether Monday Clubbers left the Tory party or remained in it, than that they should all do the same thing.

Unfortunately, too few left to transform the National Front into an electable populist party, but too many left to maintain a strong phalanx of rightists in the Conservative Party.

Dividing their forces in the face of a common enemy, both leavers and remainers (to coin a phrase!) dissipated their energies so that in the 1980s neither the National Front nor the Monday Club ever recovered the support that each had for a time enjoyed in the 1970s.

Nevertheless, so relatively late as April 1981, Sam could review Richard Griffiths' *Fellow Travellers of the Right*, the classic study of British sympathisers with fascist Italy and national socialist Germany in *Monday World*, the Club's house journal, passing favourable comment on the author's objectivity and fair treatment of men who were demonised for doing what they could to prevent a second European civil war, alas, in vain.

Sam (in my view rightly) largely blames their failure upon the adventurism and folly of the German regime, in particular its invasion of the rump Czech state, so tearing up the Munich accords, and cutting the ground away from under the appeasers' feet.

Sam goes on to chronicle the sad decline in the 1980s of the Monday Club, from which he was eventually expelled by its capricious chairman, Dr Mark Mayall, who has since left politics altogether. The Monday Club long ago faded into utter obscurity. Its attempts to ingratiate itself with mainstream Conservative party thinking did not save it from proscription by Ian Duncan Smith. Sam was never a Thatcherite, and always supported a more corporativist view, as elaborated by a well-known Italian statesman for whom Sam has always had a certain regard.

To this way of thinking, a core function of the state is to arbitrate and hold a balance between capital and labour, ensuring that while private enterprise flourishes, the workers should receive a fair reward for their work and that proper provision is made by the state for those who find themselves unable to work through no fault of their own, rather than a disinclination to earn a living by honest toil.

It is not then surprising that he did not join the sycophantic chorus of approval for Margaret Thatcher which was *de rigueur* for self-styled right-wing elements in the Tory party till she was driven from office in 1990.

Left without a real home in British politics, Sam became interested in the French Front National and made many friends in that party, visiting its famous *Fête des Bleus Blancs Rouges* in Paris. Through

his many conversations with leading members, he quickly became one of the most knowledgeable and best informed men in England with regard to its often tangled internal politics.

The long chapter discussing the evolution of the FN will prove very informative to anyone who is interested in that party, but not able to read the largely untranslated French language source material in the original.

Sam is a critical friend of the FN, and is under no illusions about how badly some leading and honourable members have been treated over the years.

Some movement hard liners like to criticise Marine Le Pen, but if she is on occasion apt to confuse the party's best interests with her own, she is, as Sam points out, in that respect very much her estranged father's true daughter.

The apple has not fallen far from the tree, for, as Sam explains, Jean-Marie Le Pen in his day both achieved great things, and at other times, harmed his own party by pursuing unjust vendettas against leading members whom he perceived as too independent minded for his liking, notably Bruno Mégret, who was in effect driven out of the party, and the utterly admirable and courageous Marie-France Stirbois, whom Jean-Marie Le Pen also treated very badly.

By a double irony, Jean-Marie Le Pen's motivation, well analysed by Sam, was to fix the succession in his daughter Marine's favour, whereas she was undoubtedly the best candidate and would easily have won on her own merits, and promptly fell out with her father very badly after she took over.

There is more to this book than politics: I knew of the author's passion for the turf, which, oddly, does not feature, but did not know that he is such a football fan (Watford F. C., an unsurprising choice for a Hertfordshire man).

The foreword by Stuart Millson is a delight to read in its own right. The book is a beautifully printed hard back with excellent black and white and colour plates, and a joy to handle and read.

The duty of a reviewer is however to note flaws as well as virtues, and some flaws there are.

Although the book is described as a memoir, I could wish that someone with Sam's gift for anecdote (as illustrated by the hilarious tale of Barrington Saunders's despatch of Manny Carpel) recounted more such personal recollections.

I would also like to have learnt much more about the author's childhood and school days, and his professional life as a solicitor and law lecturer. Such personal reminiscences would have both told the reader more about the author and given more of a flavour of the very different times in which Sam grew up, for we have it on good authority that the past is another country (which is increasingly true in England for reasons that do not need to be stated to the readers of *H&D*!).

It is also unfortunate in my view that Sam, who has written so many elegantly expressed and cogently argued letters on political and economic subjects that have been published in the pages of *The Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*, has omitted them from this book, preferring to republish longer pieces from small circulation political journals.

I am far from sure that was the right choice. In your reviewer's opinion, the author might have done better to collect the valuable corpus of his published letters than to reprint quite so many articles that he wrote in the 1970s, many of which are of limited interest to the general reader as opposed to the specialist historians of that decade, or those such as I, who have the misfortune to be old enough to remember it.

Despite these criticisms, this is a valuable book, which anyone interested on the borderland between the Conservative party and the radical right and the social and political history of England in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s will find makes for interesting reading.

Reviewed by Adrian Davies, Bromley, Kent

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Remembrance in England and Germany

Allow me as a participant at the National Front's annual Remembrance Sunday parade and wreath-laying ceremony at the Cenotaph, to thank all those who supported this event. This Remembrance Sunday saw the National Front once again taking part at the wreath-laying ceremony at the Cenotaph, Whitehall. For fifty years now the NF has maintained this tradition, and always in good order, and where we hold a non-political, non-denominational Christian service at the official, central London site dedicated to the Fallen of the two World Wars.

All those who attended our smart and orderly Remembrance parade through Westminster and the ceremony at the Cenotaph itself will agree, I am sure, that the event has a tremendous potential both politically and socially for the promotion of our nationalist movement. How else and where else would "ordinary folk" be able to lay wreaths at the Cenotaph, just an hour or two after the conclusion of official ceremony? It is a privilege which we should appreciate and grab with both hands. The National Front will soon produce a film of the event. Meantime here is the short speech that I gave at the open-air rally that concluded the event:

(*above*) **The National Front held its annual march to the Cenotaph on Remembrance Sunday, 12th November. Two weeks after addressing the open-air meeting that took place following the wreathlaying, Richard Edmonds travelled to Remagen, Germany, where he spoke (*below*) at a commemoration of the postwar outrages at the Rhine Meadow camps (see www.heritageanddestiny.com)**

Friends, Patriots, Nationalists, Remembrance Day, London, November 2017

"We meet on this Day, dedicated to the Fallen of the two World Wars. We gather in the very centre of our capital to pay tribute to those brave men and women who suffered and who lost their lives in the world wars and in the wars and conflicts that came after. We do not forget the bravery and the heroism of those men and women:
Those men who charged enemy machine-gun posts;
those men who stormed up the Normandy beaches;
those men who flew their planes into dangerous skies;
those men of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy who sailed their ships across dark and dangerous oceans.

We do not forget the bravery of those men who faced death on a thousand battle-fields and whose names are engraved on War-memorials from one end of the country to the other. Those men who marched away from every town, city and village, never to return.

May we, who come after, draw strength from their heroism and draw strength from their idealism, because we know that those dead heroes would turn in their graves if they could see what had been done to our Britain. Our Britain has turned into a nightmare.

Friends, let us say it: Those men who marched away, proud and strong: they were betrayed. Betrayed by the traitor-politicians. Our great cities, London, Birmingham, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, parts of South Wales, parts of Scotland turned into riot and permanent crime zones, where we, the native British, are in danger of becoming the minority, cities where nobody would want to live or to raise a family. That is what the politicians have been done to us.

We know the crimes that have been committed. Today we remember the Fallen of the world wars; we remember those young men who marched away never to return; we remember also the victims of the multi-criminal, multi-racial nightmare-society. We remember the children, the thousands of under-age girls tortured and vilely abused by the criminal grooming gangs right across the North of England and beyond, vilely abused for years and years and all in the full knowledge of the authorities who shamefully and deliberately turned a blind eye to the vile crimes committed against defenceless British children. We remember the school girl stabbed to death on a bus in the centre of Birmingham, stabbed to death on her way to school by an insane foreigner let into this country; We remember the young lad in Glasgow kidnapped from the street at random and tortured to death by a gang of Asian criminals; We remember the young British soldier hacked to death by alien fanatics in Woolwich, South London; and we remember the young mother on the Croydon tram who spent years in and out of the courts, years in and out of prison and years in and out of the psychiatric wards, all because she spoke out against the nightmare multi-racial, multi-criminal society forced onto us. We remember and we bow our heads before all those who have suffered the crimes and the injustices of this nightmare Britain.

Friends, patriots, comrades, this is the modern fight: the fight against the betrayal of the British people, the betrayal committed by the party politicians. Tory politicians, Labour politicians, Liberal-Democrat politicians, they are all the same; and they have all betrayed us. This is the fight that the National Front has fought for fifty years now. Friends, when you join us, you are in good company. We are the voice of the British people. We fight for the White Man, for his family and for Britain. May the courage of those brave men and women whom we honour today, may their courage inspire us now, as we face the inner-enemy, the politician-traitors of the old gang at Westminster. We want our country back."

Richard Edmonds, Sutton, Surrey

Britain's Secret Files on Nationalist Leader Colin Jordan – Part I

Colin Jordan, founder of British Movement, was the best known National Socialist in British history. The Security Service MI5 compiled a multi-volume personal file on Jordan, parts of which (dating from the war years to the late 1960s) were released at The National Archives in late November this year. These documents offer unprecedented insights into postwar British racial nationalism, and this article is the first published analysis of a hitherto secret history.

The first entry in Jordan's file dates from October 1941, when as an 18-year-old student he replied to an advertisement for the Communist Party's newspaper, *Daily Worker*. Due to the non-aggression pact between Germany and Soviet Russia, Churchill's wartime government debated how far British communists should be repressed as potentially subverting the war effort, and in January 1941 the *Daily Worker* was banned. Even after Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, the situation was slow to change. At the time of Jordan's letter, communists and fellow travellers were campaigning for the ban to be lifted. Communist Party official George Allison wrote to his Birmingham organiser with Jordan's details, but there is no evidence that he pursued any further CP activity. At about the same time he won an "exhibition" (an award given to high ability students) to read history at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, but these studies were delayed pending war service.

Colin Jordan during his Cambridge studies in 1948, when he was a regular writer for the British Peoples Party (BPP)

The next item in MI5's Jordan file is more than a year later, when he wrote to the British National Party's London headquarters. This wartime BNP (whose history is explored in *H&D* 70) had probably attracted Jordan's interest after press publicity when its march to the Cenotaph was banned: the BNP had intended to lay a wreath inscribed "You have been betrayed".

At this stage MI5 were not too alarmed by Jordan's views, assessing that he seemed "mainly interested in the preservation of small scale private enterprise and in the organisation of British Youth". However they were concerned enough to contact Naval Intelligence at the end of January 1943, pointing out that Jordan had been called up for service in the Fleet Air Arm, and requesting that his commanding officer should send a report to MI5 after his first month, "indicating whether there are any grounds for thinking that he is expressing Fascist, defeatist or pacifist views among his fellow ratings, or distributing literature of the British National Party."

During March-April 1943 further letters from Jordan to the BNP had been intercepted. He was now serving with the Fleet Air Arm at Gosport, Hampshire, and told the party that he would be available for political work whenever he returned home on leave – but by the time of his next week's leave in mid-May the BNP had decided to disband, after a party activist named Charles Craven was given a life sentence for volunteering to help the enemy, without the party's knowledge and almost certainly entrapped by an *agent provocateur*. Thus Jordan's first experience of British nationalism was of a relatively moderate and respectable party which was nevertheless hounded out of existence.

The BNP relaunched in summer 1943 as the English Nationalist Association, whose effective leader was Ben Greene (father of Leslie Greene, later a colleague of Jordan's in the League of Empire Loyalists). Jordan wrote to the new ENA stressing that he remained in full sympathy but that military regulations barred him from active politics: "it is my duty and obligation to abstain from positive political activities while I am in the Forces". This pattern continued throughout Jordan's military service. He persisted in staying within the rules; MI5 remained concerned by his views and contacts, so ensured he was kept under observation and sidelined into the most marginal and menial forms of service.

During the rest of 1943 and 1944 Jordan continued to correspond with the ENA, a splinter group called English Legion, and a new Ex-Service Party but none of these seemed to be active. He also wrote off for information about anarchist movements opposed to the war, and Welsh and Scottish nationalist movements – in particular the SNP campaign of Oxford classicist and antiwar activist Douglas Young, who had polled 41.3% at the Kirkcaldy parliamentary by-election in February 1944. Jordan was opposed to the war's impact on British society and searching for a serious alternative, but was not at this point a national socialist. *H&D* readers will be especially surprised by Jordan's letter in May 1944 to the Anarchist Federation's Freedom Press, then based at Belsize Road in North London.

Five weeks after the Normandy landings, MI5 again started to discuss Jordan's case with the Air Ministry. Since the end of 1943 Jordan had been placed on "deferred service", not for political reasons but simply because (like many others of his age group) there was no suitable vacancy for further training. In 1944 he began teaching at a private preparatory school in Solihull. Special Branch investigated: again there was nothing suspicious to report, but MI5 picked up further letters to political extremists – this time Jordan was writing to the surviving fragment of Sir Oswald Mosley's banned British Union of Fascists, now operating as the 18B Detainees Aid Fund run by an Anglo-Italian Mosleyite called Valeriani. Jordan told Valeriani that he had been trying to contact Godfrey's ENA, hoping that this or some other group would pick up the activity briefly begun by the BNP. He also ventured to suggest that any such English nationalist body would "do well to seek cooperative relations with such as the Welsh and Scottish Nationalist groups, the various monetary reform groups including the Greenshirt Social Credit Party, the People's Common Law Parliament, the Liberty Restoration League, the Britons Publishing Association, Essential Books of Taunton and the Yeoman Press of the same address and such people as the Earl of Portsmouth, Douglas Reed, Wilfred Wellock, and Rolf Gardiner of Springhead Ring."

In other words despite his later reputation as the most hardline leader of British national socialism, Jordan was in 1944 advocating the broadest of 'broad church' nationalism. For example Rolf Gardiner (father of the great conductor Sir John Eliot Gardiner) was a pioneer of organic farming who was a major force in the revival of folk music and morris dancing.

In November 1944 Jordan reported for Army service at Fort George, Inverness, having been discharged from the RAF under the Aircrew Reduction Scheme. Again this does not seem to have been for political reasons, and there is no evidence to support the assertion in Martin Walker's book *The National Front* that Jordan had "failed" a course or been "rejected" by the RAF. The MI5 file records: "He was not discharged from the RAF as unfit but because the RAF had more aircrews and the Army fewer soldiers than they needed." This is unsurprising given that by late 1944 the Luftwaffe had been destroyed, Germany was facing imminent defeat and it was

obvious that within months the British Army would be occupying vast swathes of territory. By October 1944 Jordan's correspondence indicated he was part of something called the English Nationalist Movement, but MI5 had no other information about this group.

At this point heavy political interference with Jordan's military career began. His commanding officer in Inverness had been "informed very early that Jordan holds extreme views as a conscientious objector and pacifist. This was confirmed by an interview with the Area Psychiatrist. As a result of this I decided to move him as soon as possible in case he persuaded others to the same outlook. ...My view is that this man should be kept under observation, especially to prevent him obtaining sympathies in his new Corps." So Jordan (described as having "exceptionally extreme views as a conscientious objector and pacifist") was transferred almost immediately from Inverness 600 miles south to the Medical Corps in Aldershot. This prompted an interesting correspondence between MI5 and the Army's Southern Command. A Capt. Ronald at Army HQ in Salisbury complained that the Medical Corps commandant "is (not without reason I think) dissatisfied with the way Jordan has been dealt with since coming into the army." The training officer at Aldershot, Lt. Col. Davies, had interviewed Jordan on arrival and "had been very impressed with this man in so far as he states he was extremely intelligent, had a charming manner, of splendid physique and indeed was a thoroughly impressive personality. Col. Davies told me that he was of the opinion that Jordan was the type that if he felt so inclined could very easily establish himself as 'quite a little Fuehrer' amongst those with whom he came in contact." Capt. Ronald was clearly annoyed that Jordan had been singled out for unusual treatment.

Former Labour MP John Beckett ran the British People's Party with the Duke of Bedford, and was Jordan's closest political contact in his Cambridge years.

During his weeks at Aldershot in late 1944 and early 1945 Jordan became increasingly frustrated at the waste of his time and the broader political and military situation, writing of the "humiliating futility" of the "endless routine of chores. ...I feel that I am entitled to ask for something better than this, for my University Course was only postponed in the first place ...on grounds of National importance, yet I seem to encounter nothing one whit as important as that."

The authorities responded Soviet-style by blocking Jordan's applications for transfer to the Army Education Corps or the new United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), then downgrading his fitness rating on psychiatric grounds, and he was transferred again to work at a military hospital in Woolwich, South London from February 1945. He had "refused to contribute to the war effort in any way; he objected to RAMC because of its efforts to patch men up for return to their units, but he had no objection to UNRRA which he regarded as 'post-war reconstruction'."

Soon after VJ Day in August 1945 he contacted two nationalist organisations: John Beckett's British People's Party and G.F. Green's 'Independent Nationalists'. In September 1945 MI5 informed the Chief Constable of Warwickshire that Jordan was now a member of the BPP, and noted that while this party's "published aims are comparatively mild ...various circumstances make it clear that it is nothing more nor less than a National Socialist body."

During the autumn of 1945 – although a BPP member – Jordan was still advocating a 'broad church' alliance of nationalists, and in January 1946 he also joined the League of Ex-Service Men & Women, run by Mosley's righthand man Jeffrey Hamm. This was designed to prepare for Mosley's return to post-war politics. On 22nd March 1946 Jordan attended a public meeting held by the League near Victoria station in London. This is the first evidence in MI5's files of Jordan actually attending a nationalist activity, as opposed to corresponding with organisations, and a month later he attended a BPP meeting.

In May 1946 Jordan launched his own Social Action Movement: its programme included replacing Westminster "pseudo-democracy" with decentralised "Local People's Parliaments" as well as self-government for Scotland and Wales; a protectionist policy to "safeguard the home market"; restoration of English agriculture; and "limitation of usury". Jordan emphasised to Beckett that he was not intending the new movement to be yet another splinter – rather he hoped that numerous different groups, even with slightly different emphases, would be able to cooperate in a common cause.

At the end of August 1946 Jordan was released from military service, in time to begin his undergraduate history course at Cambridge in October. A week after his discharge, MI5 intercepted Jordan's first letter to the man with whose political legacy he was to become most closely associated – Arnold Leese, 68-year-old former leader of the banned Imperial Fascist League. Leese had been released from internment on health grounds since 1944 and now published a journal *Gothic Ripples*, mainly focusing on the 'Jewish Question'.

A few days after his first contact with Leese, Jordan wrote a similar letter of enquiry to Alexander Ratcliffe, the Glasgow-based Protestant preacher who published the anti-Jewish journal *Vanguard*. Anti-Jewish themes began to be mentioned in Jordan's occasional articles and broadsheets, but as late as 1947 this was in the context of environmentalist and anti-capitalist themes, with no specific mentions of Hitler and national socialism, and Jordan was continuing to pursue a 'broad church' approach, for example attempting via John Beckett to get in touch with the famous author and campaigner for inland waterway preservation, L.T.C. Rolt, with whom Jordan had apparently had some contact in 1946. 'Tom' Rolt was the biographer of great Victorian engineers Isambard Kingdom Brunel and Thomas Telford.

Throughout his first two years at Cambridge from 1946 to 1948 MI5 continued to monitor Jordan's correspondence with John Beckett and his articles for the BPP's *People's Post*. During vacations he also managed to get occasional letters mentioning the party published in local Midlands newspapers, and sold *People's Post* door to door with surprising success in his rural area near Birmingham – thirty copies in one street alone.

As Jordan wrote to Beckett: "this sort of house-to-house approach holds great possibilities. If a considerable number of people could make themselves responsible for retailing 50 copies or so in this way each month, it would work wonders with circulation, and perhaps membership as well. The vast majority of those I called on were well-prepared to listen to something new and purchased quite readily." During the Christmas vacation of 1947-48 he sold 100 copies in this manner: at this stage Jordan remained focused on building a movement which despite ideological radicalism would operate in a normal political fashion.

At the start of his second year Jordan was elected onto the committee of Cambridge University's Distributist Society. He told Beckett in September 1947 that the Distributists had about thirty members across the university "and at one time their Secretary was on the point of inviting a BPP speaker down, but the Varsity correspondence rather frightened them off." Jordan noted that attempts to start a "Corporate Club" at Oxford advocating Mosley-style policies had been shut down, so with hopes "of evading or surviving the usual and immediate Left branding campaign" he had the idea of setting up a Cambridge "Nationalist Reform Club, nominally independent

of any national organisation", but which he implied would act in practice as a BPP presence in the university.

In February 1948 Jordan was elected to the BPP's National Council and attended its conference at the Bonnington Hotel in central London. Surprisingly MI5 seem to have taken relatively little interest in Jordan's activities and contacts in Cambridge, compared to their obsessive concern while he was in the RAF or RAMC. During the late 1940s there was still an ingrained assumption that various forms of radicalism could be safely tolerated inside universities, whereas within the armed forces they would be considered dangerous, because intelligent men might influence others of lower ability. The scandal of the KGB's Cambridge spy ring started to be uncovered in 1951 and changed officialdom's attitude to student subversives, but Jordan's era just a few years earlier was very different.

On June 16th 1948 (at the end of his second year) Jordan held a public BPP activity in Cambridge. The party's loudspeaker van was parked on a green in the city centre, allowing Jordan and others to broadcast to passers-by while leaflets were handed out. During his summer vacation in 1948, Jordan tried to make contact with Michael McLean, Birmingham organiser of Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement, who was leading a dissident faction which he and Beckett hoped to win over to the BPP. However in the end McLean chose to come out as an 'anti-fascist' and collaborated with the Jewish militant 43 Group. Despite this disappointment, intercepted letters show Jordan still urging Beckett to seek some form of common ground with movements that shared at least part of the BPP's outlook.

Contrasting political mentors for the young Colin Jordan: (*above left*) the Duke of Bedford, pacifist founder of the British People's Party, with which Jordan was active from 1945; (*above right*) Arnold Leese, interned leader of the Imperial Fascist League and outspoken national socialist, who increasingly influenced Jordan from the start of 1950.

Cambridge police monitored a Nationalists Club meeting organised on 25th February 1949 at Trinity College, addressed by the BPP's leader the Duke of Bedford. A police report to MI5 said that "about 30 persons attended, about 10 of whom were elderly women, who appeared to have attended the meeting out of idle curiosity to see the Duke of Bedford. A shilling admission fee was charged and the meeting was advertised for one night only in the local Press. The audience was extremely apathetic and there was no attempt by undergraduate elements to disturb the meeting." As with the open air activity the previous June, Cambridge leftists and Jews seem to have taken a decision to ignore the event and avoid generating extra publicity.

Jordan was re-elected to the BPP's National Council in 1949, and a letter to Beckett in April showed he wanted the party to step up its campaigning on immigration. This meant mainly the influx of European Jews over the past few decades, increased since the war: "the country is already overcrowded, and yet young Britons apparently only leave to make way for Eastern Europeans. …I appreciate the delicacy of anything in any way involving the Chosen Race, but feel that a treatment of the "Alien" question in general gives them less of a loophole. Apart from the need and rightness of taking action against the mass influx of aliens, I think that the issue holds prospects from a propaganda and recruiting point of view. Many people are beginning to get a little sick of the 'New Jerusalems' which are sprouting up and would be attracted to a movement which tackles the matter – as none do at the moment. Opposition there would certainly be, but carefully handled, I think the Party could gain more than it would lose by touching on the matter."

Jordan graduated from Cambridge in 1949. Despite being a BPP member he maintained contact with UM, and an indication of his increasing interest in European national socialism came in December 1949 when he wrote asking for details of the Anglo-German Youth Contact Club, run from Mosley's London headquarters by anti-Jewish activist Gerald Seager. Special Branch and MI5 continued to monitor Jordan but during the second half of 1949 he seems not to have been very active – which probably reflects more on the dismal state of the movement than on Jordan himself.

With the failure of either BPP or UM to make progress, Jordan established a Birmingham Nationalist Club, on the same lines as his earlier Cambridge group, and began issuing a monthly newsletter called *Defence*. In January 1950 he hosted a meeting with Edwin Horton (a supporter of Arnold Leese) as guest speaker. A few weeks later he was observed outside Birmingham Town Hall selling copies of *Free Britain*, a weekly newsletter published by the Britons Publishing Society and edited by another Leese associate, Anthony Gittens. Birmingham's Chief Constable sent a report (together with a photocopy of *Free Britain*) to MI5. It seemed that by this stage Jordan's contacts included both Mosleyites and Leeseites, though total membership of the Birmingham club was under fifty and local newspapers avoided giving Jordan publicity.

In the absence of any serious nationalist election effort at the 1950 general election, Jordan decided to issue press statements drawing attention to the 100 Jews and "approximately 200 Federal Unionists …standing as candidates. The Jews have Israel. Federation, or World Government, means alien, international control. Birmingham Nationalist Club is accordingly urging Birmingham people, whether Conservative or Labour, to vote only for candidates who are British by birth and origin, and who are prepared to preserve this country's independence and the supremacy of its native stock."

A fortnight before the February 1950 election, MI5 observed Jordan's presence at a dinner in central London attended by 70 leading figures in the hardline wing of nationalism, including Leese, Adm. Sir Barry Domvile and Capt. Robert Gordon-Canning (the most prominent pro-Arab activist on the British nationalist scene).

Having started out in the war years contacting a wide range of patriotic, nationalist and anti-war groups, and having tried for several years to build a broad church nationalism via the wartime BNP and postwar BPP, Colin Jordan moved towards the most hardline fringe of anti-Jewish nationalism – not as his later 'populist' critics would claim due to cranky ideological obsession, but because no meaningful 'populist' organisation had established itself.

It was in this context that the foundations of post-war British racial nationalism were laid.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Editor's Note: Part II of this analysis of MI5's Colin Jordan files will appear in the next edition of H&D

Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd: South Africa's Greatest Prime Minister, Part VIII

Editor's note: Part VII of this article appeared in H&D *Issue 81*

According to Advocate Pretorius, in February 1965 B.J. Vorster arrived at the idea that the best time to assassinate Dr. Verwoerd would be after lunch, shortly before the afternoon sitting began at 2.15 pm, when in an unguarded and relaxed mood the members were walking about and talking to each other or paging through their documents.[336]

During the period 27 July to 6 August 1965, Vorster's personal representative and Chief of the Security Police, Hendrik van den Bergh, attended meetings with members of the CIA,[337] CFR and MI6. One of the CFR members, Henry Kissinger, who was at that time an adviser to Nelson Rockefeller, attended a meeting where a progress report on the planned assassination of Dr. Verwoerd was submitted and elaborated on. Methods of how the assassination should be covered up were also discussed.[338]

Dr H.F. Verwoerd lies dying in Cape Town's House of Assembly on 6th September 1966

On 28 August 1965 Tsafendas arrived in Cape Town, and was employed in a number of short term occupations, until he applied for the position of temporary messenger at the Houses of Parliament at the beginning of July 1966. On 18 July 1966 Tsafendas was interviewed by the chief messenger, Mr. Burger, and two senior messengers. He was not required to fill in an application form and he was not subjected to any form of character or police checks,[339] such as fingerprinting, which could have been used to establish if he had a criminal record or was persona non grata.[340] He lied to the chief messenger that he was a White South African citizen and in possession of a South African identity card. Tsafendas was unable to produce an identity card, but instead showed a document with an identity number which corresponded with the identity number on his unemployment insurance card.[341] It was also a requirement that a messenger be bilingual in both English and Afrikaans, but Tsafendas could only speak broken Afrikaans.[342] Two days later on 20 July 1966 Tsafendas was informed that he had been appointed a temporary messenger with effect from 1 August 1966. This entitled him to wear the navy blue uniform with green piping of a messenger.[343]

On 30 August 1965 Tsafendas had made an application[344] to the Regional Representative of the Population Register in Cape Town to be classified as a Coloured person so that he could marry a coloured girl, Miss Helen Daniels.[345] His application was refused and on 9 August 1966 the Minister of Internal Affairs, P.M.K. le Roux signed a deportation order for Tsafendas's expulsion from South Africa. Due to various administrative delays caused in all probability by Vorster[346] as well as office inefficiencies, the minister's warrant was only typed in a letter on 1 September 1966, but by 6 September 1966 it had still not been delivered to the police.[347]

In the 26 August 1966 South African edition of *TIME* magazine there appeared on the front page the trigger symbol of an *assegaai* and two drops of blood[348] on the right hand side of Dr. Verwoerd's face. On the back cover there was an advertisement for one of Anton Rupert's cigarette companies, Rothmans International. Inside the magazine there was a six page article entitled "SOUTH AFRICA: Delusions of Apartheid" and on the margins there appeared the heading "Murder in the heart".

The extract reads as follows. *Murder in the Heart. On the surface, many Africans seem to be happy enough about apartheid. "We know what we have is ours, even if it is the gift of the white boss," says Ephraim Tchabalata, who has grown rich on a chain of dry-cleaning establishments and filling stations. The streets of the cities echo with the laughter of Africans, and the townships rock to the Beatle beat of guitars, strummed by young men wearing the cowboy hats that have become the latest rage. But all too often the smiles hide resentment. Says one African: "If I walk in the streets of Johannesburg and a white man kicks me, I will grin and say, 'Baas, you would have made a great soccer player.' But there is murder in my heart. I wear different masks for different white people all the time."* [The third and second last sentences bear all the hallmarks of having been concocted by an inventive journalist. Whites have never gone around kicking Blacks for the fun of it.]

Another paragraph in the article included the following provocative statement: "A Greek immigrant from Cyprus was nearly refused entrance to South Africa recently because he had acquired a deep suntan on the ship".

According to Mrs. Joan Leonhardt, widow of parliamentary journalist of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Carel Leonhardt, Tsafendas saw this issue of *TIME* magazine on the coffee table in the media office and asked if he could borrow it, which he duly did. She still has the magazine in her possession.[349]

Two days later there appeared in a front page article in *The Sunday Tribune*, published in Durban, under the headline *CAPE NATS BACK ANTON RUPERT 'Verwoerd must go' plan*. Written by Aida Parker, the first paragraph reads as follows: "The knives are out in the Nationalist Party. Dr Verwoerd faces his most serious split his Party has known since it came to power in 1948 – and Dr Verwoerd himself is the target. There is now a planned operation to isolate Dr. Verwoerd and force a showdown. This tactic is to split the northern line by creating suspicion and unrest amongst them and in such a manner so as to isolate Dr. Verwoerd".

The circle of Cape Nats to whom the journalist referred, included the editors of *Die Burger* and *Die Beeld*, Piet Cillié and Schalk Pienaar respectively; businessmen A. D. Wassenaar of Sanlam and Jan S. Marais of Trust Bank; Dominee W.A. Landman of the NG Kerk, and Stellenbosch Professors Nic Olivier and Johan Degenaar.[350] This article was undoubtedly planted by the Rothschild/Oppenheimer/Rupert partnership in a fatuous attempt to unseat Dr Verwoerd, but it made no impact, as his position, both in the National Party and in the country, was unassailable. However, it did serve to condition the public psychologically as to what was about to happen on a physical plane.

Every morning the messengers were searched on entering the parliamentary buildings, but not thereafter. Immediately after reporting for work on 6 September 1966, Tsafendas slipped out and went to William Rawbone & Company on the corner of Long and Castle Streets and purchased a razor sharp knife for R3.30 (£1.65). He then went to City Guns (Pty) Ltd in Hout Street and bought another knife. Both these knives were sold, notwithstanding the fact that it is a statutory offence to sell a knife longer than 3½ inches, unless the purchaser can provide valid reasons that such a knife is needed for a legitimate purpose. Neither Mr. Klein nor Mr. Harrison, the respective proprietors, was aware of this legislation.[351]

At 2.14pm, notwithstanding the fact that only messengers with the retired rank of colonel and above were allowed in the chamber, Tsafendas

The Cape Argus

VERWOERD SERIOUSLY STABBED IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Schoeman: I do not believe he is still alive

MAN HELD WORKS AT ASSEMBLY

Struggle around P.M. described by eye-witness

Verwoerd was rushed to hospital after the stabbing, but was pronounced dead on arrival.

entered it from the end which is opposite to the Speaker's table, and walked briskly alongside the government benches, as if he had to deliver an urgent message. When he reached Dr Verwoerd's bench, he dived on to him making it appear as if he had slipped and then stood up on his feet next to him, unsheathed his knife and stabbed him four times. The first stab struck Dr Verwoerd's neck forcing him to raise his hands which then left his heart exposed. The second stab penetrated his aorta and the third and fourth stabs entered his lungs. Each of the last three wounds was of a fatal nature.[352] Dr. Ephraim Fisher, an opposition MP and a medical doctor, sitting diagonally opposite Dr. Verwoerd later stated that: "It is obvious that the assassin must have received training in how to wield a knife. Every time the knife slipped in between ribs and not across as an ordinary assailant would have done".[353]

Attempts were made to resuscitate Dr Verwoerd, but within three minutes he was dead. As Dr. Verwoerd was being carried out of the chamber on a stretcher, Mr. Willie Olivier, Dr Verwoerd's recently appointed private secretary, witnessed something very strange. Standing at the entrance, in a prominent position, was B.J. Vorster in an exceptionally emotional state howling crocodile tears[354] of grief – something which was irreconcilable with his usually austere image and behaviour. About the same time future prime minister PW Botha crossed the floor and wagged his finger furiously at Helen Suzman, the sole representative of the Progressive Party and said: "It's you who did this. It's all you liberals. You incite people. Now we will get you. We will get the lot of you".[355]

Dr. Verwoerd's funeral took place on 10 September 1966 in Pretoria. Over 250,000 people of all races and tribes packed the pavements as Dr. Verwoerd's hearse and cortege were driven through the streets to his burial place at the Hero's Acre. Most Whites stood in mute grief, but there were anguished cries and loud tears from other onlookers, all realising the loss that they had suffered.

Within half an hour of Dr. Verwoerd's murder, before to an emergency cabinet meeting, B.J Vorster, who was still Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons informed Minister of Defence, P W Botha, that "This was a one man job". The following day Vorster made another false statement when he said that "the report that the Security Police have a file on Tsafendas is devoid of all truth".[356] About a week later it was revealed that there were in fact four files on Tsafendas – one had been lost, two had been destroyed (one of them without authority) and one was extant.[357]

For forty-eight hours Hendrik van den Bergh interrogated Tsafendas intensively in order to establish exactly what he knew about the whole conspiracy, and which participants and international links he might disclose if he should be placed under cross examination in a trial.[358] Not surprisingly Van den Bergh came to the same conclusion, Vorster, that it was a one man job and also that Tsafendas was not responsible for his actions, even though he was not medically qualified to make such an assertion.[359] As Jaap Marais, who sat in the fourth row directly behind Dr Verwoerd in the chamber, has stated, the lone assassin hypothesis is "palpable nonsense".[360]

A pre-trial hearing was held in the Supreme Court, Cape Town from 17-20 October 1966 and was presided over by the Judge President of the Cape of Good Hope Division, Andries Beyers.[361] The attorney who defended Tsafendas, was David Bloomberg[362] of the firm Bloomberg, Baigel and Company. The psychiatrists led by Doctors Isaac Sakinofsky, Ralph Kossew and Abraham Zabow who testified on Tsafendas's behalf *pro deo*, as well as one of the assessors sitting on the bench, who was also a psychiatrist, were unanimous in their decision that Tsafendas suffered from schizophrenia and was therefore insane and not fit to stand trial.[363] No counter evidence was called for. Justice Beyers did not allow himself any time to reflect and reserve judgment in such an important case and promptly followed the advice of the psychiatrists. Yet how could a madman have planned and executed such a complicated murder all by himself? We must thus assume that Tsafendas experienced numerous *lucida intervalla*, but the psychiatrists did not make any reference to such normal states of mind which would have enabled him to pursue his criminal activities. When Tsafendas committed the murder he did not display any signs of disorientation, which have always been a classic symptom of insanity. During the last twenty-five years of his life Tsafendas had managed to visit a similar number of countries – something which an insane person is most unlikely to have accomplished.

Particular emphasis was placed on Tsafendas's belief that a tapeworm had influenced his decision to assassinate Dr Verwoerd. As a teenager Tsafendas had suffered from a tape worm which was successfully removed,[364] but this fear of an imaginary tape worm was in all likelihood suggested by his handlers in order to improve his prospects of being declared insane . Tsafendas had an IQ of 125[365] and such dissembling was well within his capabilities. In his prison file, A5078, Tsafendas was described as being "exceptionally inventive and a cunning individual who is both physically and mentally capable of planning and executing an escape".[366]

Much of the evidence points in the other direction and indicates that Tsafendas, although vulnerable to manipulation through hypnosis on account of his unstable character and inferiority complex, principally because of his half caste status, was indeed sane.[367] For example in April 1966 while staying in the same room at a house in Milton Road, Observatory with a Mr. Bornman, the latter stated that Tsafendas did not show any signs of being mentally disturbed,[368] while a Mr. Hartford, a reporter from the *Cape Argus*, who interviewed Tsafendas in July 1966, said that Tsafendas seemed to be quite normal and that he had no reason to believe that he was mentally disturbed.[369]

It has already been observed that Tsafendas faked being mentally ill in order to stay in the United States in 1947. In 1972 a psychologist, Dr. Willie Visser, was reported as saying: " Dimitri Tsafendas murdered the late Dr. H F Verwoerd after being subjected to intensive brainwashing and strong hypnotic suggestions".[370] This does not mean that Tsafendas was insane in terms of the Mental Disorders Act.

Anyone who watches television, and in particular advertisements and newscasts, on a regular basis exposes him- or herself to a softer form of brainwashing or autosuggestion, whereby the prefrontal and

Several South African MPs were trained doctors, but they had no chance of saving the Prime Minister's life.

association area of the cortex are dominated by the television screen. This constant visual stimulus fixates the viewer and causes habituation of response. The left cortical hemisphere, which is the centre of visual and calculating processes, ceases to function and is reduced merely to tracking the images on the screen. In the long term, the influence of what is seen and heard on television applies almost as much to press headlines and the harangues of street demagogues.

The Commission of Enquiry into the Circumstances of the Death of the late the Honourable Dr. Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd was set up under Justice J.T. van Wyk who had previously served as South Africa's *ad hoc* judge at the International Court of Justice. The commission sat behind closed doors.[371] When B.J Vorster was criticised for this restriction on a matter of national concern and interest to everyone, he gave the feeble excuse that "I think that this matter is too serious".[372]

The enquiry was a complete whitewash. Although 105 witnesses were called, all the promising leads which might have exposed a conspiracy were either not initiated or simply abandoned.

(i) The journalist, Aida Parker, who wrote the sensational report in *The Sunday Tribune* on 28 August 1966 that 'Verwoerd must go' was not interviewed.[373]

(ii) The convicted communist attorney, Rowley Arenstein, who met Tsafendas on several occasions did not receive a subpoena.

(iii) The fact that Tsafendas visited the Greek ship, *Eleni*, while it was docked in Cape Town harbour for forty days, almost every day, was not investigated to see if M-Apparatus, a secret group operating in a number of seamen's unions and connected directly with the Soviet Naval Espionage Service, was involved.[374] In October 1969 Mr. Patrick Walsh, Research Director of the Canadian Intelligence Service and a former under-cover agent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, "whose files on communist movements and individuals are said to be second only to those in the possession of the RCMP",[375] visited South Africa and revealed that Tsafendas had long been a member of M-Apparatus.[376] This organization consisted of dedicated agents who concentrated on assignments such as courier work, naval espionage, political assassination, smuggling and getting prominent Reds out of countries when they were about to be jailed. Mr. Walsh had a close consultation for one and a half hours with General van den Bergh in Pretoria.[377]

(iv) The disclosure that four days before the assassination someone had asked Alan E. Lomas, an Independent Liberal candidate in the Islington East constituency in the recent (March 1966) UK general election, on 2 September 1966 in Dieppe, France, if there was any news of Dr. Verwoerd's death and that this enquiry was subsequently reported in the *London Evening Standard* of 6 September 1966, received only cursory attention.[378]

(v) Dr. E. L. Fisher's eye witness statement[379] that Tsafendas must have been trained to wield a knife so professionally was ignored.

(vi) Christo von Malen, a carpenter from Pretoria, gave a sworn affidavit on 5 October 1966 to the SA Police that in November 1964 a motor car stopped next to him 100 yards from Libertas, Dr. Verwoerd's Pretoria residence. The driver of the vehicle was Denis Stefanus and one of his two passengers was Tsafendas. They asked von Malen if he could arrange entry into Libertas, but he said that it would be impossible. A few days later these three persons visited von Malen and asked him to help obtain a sketch of Libertas and showed him a pile of bank notes. Von Malen refused and then was attacked with a knife and had to be hospitalized. The Commission said that his allegations were improbable and dropped the matter.[380]

As may be observed from the above, Judge President Beyers and Judge van Wyk abused the rules of evidence and were, moreover, negligent, insouciant, if not downright dishonest in their application of the M'Naghten rules, where every man is presumed sane unless proved otherwise. Both justices brought the South African legal system into disrepute, and betrayed the public's trust in their so called "independence" with their egregious and amateurish attempts seemingly to protect the conspirators who were responsible for the murder of Dr. Verwoerd.

The Commission's Report, which exonerated both the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Parliament of having been guilty of any negligence, was tabled before parliament on 13 February 1967.[381] Both B.J. Vorster and Hendrik van den Bergh had been responsible for the security of Dr. Verwoerd and the parliamentary buildings. They were lambasted by the opposition United Party members of parliament for their gross incompetence and negligence. In his closing words, the member for Pinelands, Ossie Newton Thompson, said the following:

***(above, second right)* Verwoerd's successor B.J. Vorster (implicated in the 1967 assassination) seen here in Jerusalem with Israeli political leaders Menachem Begin, Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres.**

"Mr. Speaker, nothing less than [the resignation of the Ministers of Internal Affairs and Immigration and the previous Minister of Police, B.J. Vorster] will demonstrate the seriousness of the disclosures in this report and will indicate sufficiently that the government treats these disclosures in the same shocked manner in which the country also treats them. If the Cabinet and the members on the other side feel completely complacent, then it is just as shocking evidence of this decline in standards. In the old days in Japan people who leave their country in the lurch commit *hara-kiri*. In the Western world ministers hand in their resignations, and we are waiting to see that happen".[382]

Tsafendas was incarcerated at Pretoria Central and Zonderwater prisons for twenty-eight years and spent the last five years of his life at Sterkfontein psychiatric hospital until his death on 7 October 1999. The question may be posed as to why Tsafendas was not released in 1994. The ANC are unlikely to have had any say in this matter, as their controllers would not have liked there to have been any unfavourable and embarrassing revelations, particularly as many of the participants in Dr. Verwoerd's murder – Oppenheimer, Rupert, Jacobson – were still alive and Tsafendas was *compos mentis* right until his end.

Stephen Mitford Goodson, Pringle Bay, South Africa

Editor's note: This article concludes with Part IX in H&D *83*

Notes

[336] P.J. Pretorius, *op.cit.*, 160.

[337] *Ibid.*, 160.

[338] *Ibid.*, 160.

[339] Verslag, *op.cit.*, 100-101.

[340] J.J.J. Scholtz. *op.cit.*, 136-137. In 1962 Major S.J. Venter, who was responsible for the security of parliament, recommended, after a number of thefts had taken place, that all employees obtain a police clearance certificate. This recommendation was not followed up because it took about four months to obtain such a certificate.

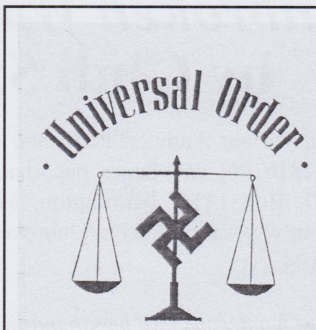
[341] Verslag, *op.cit.*, 104.

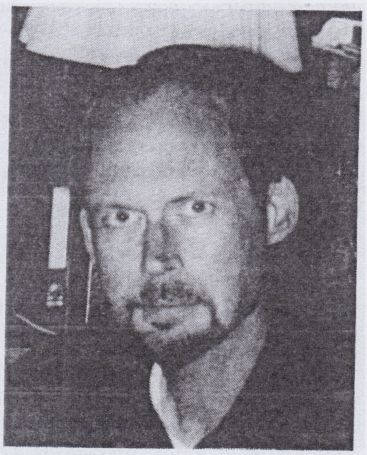
[342] *Ibid.*, 105.

[343] *Ibid.*, 46. See also J. Basson, *"Meneer die Speaker!" Uit die Politieke Plakboek van Japie Basson*, Politika, Kaapstad, 2012, 114 where Basson

mentions that after the National Party came to power, the Coloured workers and cleaners were gradually phased out, and created the problem of finding sufficient white workers to do this underpaid work for the limited period of a parliamentary session which usually lasted for five months.

[344] *Ibid.*, 37-38.
[345] *Ibid.*, 36.
[346] P.J. Pretorius, *op.cit.*, 163.
[347] Verslag, *op.cit.*, 95.
[348] J.A. Marais, *op.cit.*, 172.
[349] http://censorbugbear-reports.blogspot.co.za/2011/05/boers-murdered-attacked-when-things-go.html
[350] In 1972 Professor Degenaar assisted the author in writing a monograph on Albert Camus's *La Chute* (The Fall).
[351] J.J.J. Scholtz. *op.cit.*, 10-11.
[352] *Ibid.*, Chap. 3, 'In 'n Ommesientjie' ('In a Flash'), 19-36.
[353] J.A. Marais, *op.cit.*, 205.
[354] *Ibid.*, 196. It is not entirely clear whether Vorster was seated in the chamber at the time of the assassination – J.J. Scholtz, a prominent Afrikaner liberal, writes that he was there – whereas journalists in the press gallery distinctly recall Vorster's wife, Tini, leaving the public gallery and then running down the passage to his office exclaiming excitedly: "Pa, ons het hom, ons het hom!" (Pa, we've got him, we've got him!)
[355] H. Suzman, *In No Uncertain Terms*, Jonathan Ball Publishers, Johannesburg, 1993, 69. On 18 January 1989 President P.W. Botha suffered a "stroke", whereas it was in fact an attempted assassination caused by his tea being poisoned. Information provided to the author by his widow, Barbara Botha.
[356] H. Suzman, *In No Uncertain Terms*, Jonathan Ball Publishers, Johannesburg, 1993, 189-190.
[357] *Ibid.*, 190.
[358] P.J. Pretorius, *op.cit.*, 164.
[359] *Ibid.*, 164.
[360] J.A. Marais, *The Founders of the New South Africa*, pamphlet, Pretoria, 15 July 1994, 16.
[361] J.J.J. Scholtz. *op.cit.*, 76. In 1928 Dr. Verwoerd told Judge Beyers, who was at that time a lecturer in law at the University of Stellenbosch, in all seriousness, "I am going to become prime minister".
[362] Bloomberg was later involved in a R2 million bribery scandal with casino boss, Sol Kerzner, and the premier of the Transkei, Chief George Matanzima. Allegations of bribery, corruption, fraud and perjury were later withdrawn because the National Party government refused to extradite Kerzner and Bloomberg to the Transkei. http://www.anc.org.za/caucus/show.php?ID=345
[363] J.J.J. Scholtz, Chap. 9, 'Die Verhaal van die Lintwurm' ('The Tale of the Tapeworm'), 96-111.
[364] *Ibid.*, 102.
[365] *Ibid.*, 100.
[366] J.A. Marais, *op.cit.*, 208.
[367] Some prison letters of Tsafendas may be found in Z. Adams, *Demetrios Tsafendas: Race, Madness and the Archive*, Dissertation, University of the Western Cape, December 2011. Many of the letters are well written and do not reveal any *prima facie* signs of insanity. In a documentary, *A Question of Madness*, produced by Liza Key in 1998, Tsafendas was interviewed and comes across as normal. http://etd.uwc.ac.za/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11394/2912/Adams_PHD_2011.pdf?sequence=1
[368] Verslag, *op.cit.*, 42.
[369] *Ibid.*, 47.
[370] J.A. Marais, *op.cit.*, 204.
[371] *Ibid.*, 200.
[372] *Ibid.*, 200.
[373] *Ibid.*, 204.
[374] J.J.J. Scholtz, *op.cit.*, 123-124.
[375] I. Benson, 'Tsafendas – A Trial?', *Behind The News*, December 1969, 3.
[376] I. Benson, 'File on Tsafendas', *Behind The News*, October 1969, 3.
[377] I. Benson, 'Tsafendas – A Trial?', *Behind The News*, December 1969, 3-4.
[378] J.A. Marais, *op.cit.*, 203-204.
[379] *Ibid.*, 208.
[380] Verslag, *op.cit.*, 74-76.
[381] J.J.J. Scholtz. *op.cit.*, 142.
[382] J.A. Marais, op.cit., 192.





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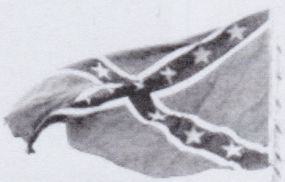

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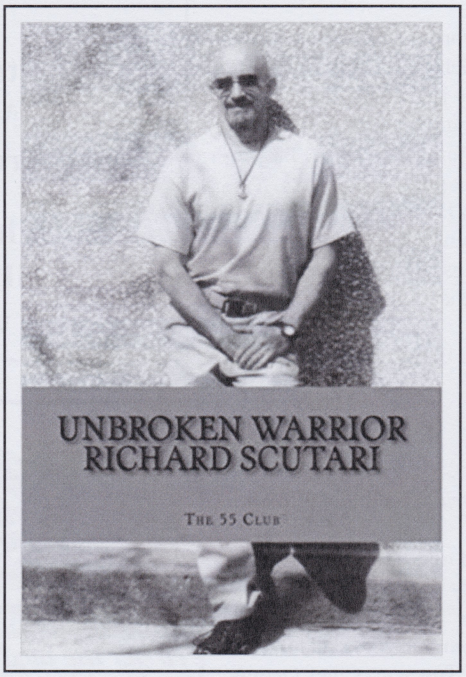
Unbroken Warrior – Richard Scutari by Club 55 (various authors)

Unbroken Warrior – Richard Scutari, Various Authors; Published by Club 55, 2017, ISBN -13: 978-0962816196; 258 pages paperback. Available from Invictus Books, P.O. Box 1416, Farmington, Mo. 63640, USA. for $25.00. Or online from www.amazon.com/Unbroken-Warrior-Richard-Scutari/dp/0692816194.

Editor's note: The 55 club is a circle of Kamerads that began publishing Germanic Armanen Rune materials and Miguel Serrano materials in 2012. The Unbroken Warrior is our 12th release. It began because of all the half truths and downright lies about the Armanen Path. Not only the so called scholars, but even the supposedly friendly authors, translators etc., were publishing nonsense about the Germanic Armanen (and still are), nonsense and half truths that most English speaking folks accepted because they did not know better. We changed that. Today, only a few years later, the facts that we present are heard as much as the scholarly disinformation agents that were presenting a distorted picture for decades. We are pleased about that! We are Esoteric National Socialists and our works are very deep and we cover a lot of different material, such as Miguel Serrano, the great Magus of Esoteric Hitlerism. But we are not flakes like many others. We work real hard at keeping one foot planted firmly here in the real world, while the other foot is planted in Thule, Hyperborea. That is how I first began talking with Richard Scutari a few years ago. He really appreciated what we were doing with our work and we have been corresponding ever since. He is a great man of honor and I cherish our conversations. Anyhow, I guess that you could say that the 55 club is revealing the Salvation of the Aryan Hero to the world, because we are "lucky" enough to hear the Aryan Spirit in our Blood.



When they call on Tyr, they are calling on the collective courage, the self-sacrifice for the good of the whole and the sense of justice found in our folk.

A pertinent introduction to the 2017 Club 55 reprint of Richard Scutari's *Unbroken Warrior*, a book I reviewed a few years ago when the first edition was made available, this volume, updated and containing new content was deemed necessary given the treasonous actions of those responsible for the first print, added to the fact that its author had hoped, possibly in vain, that there was a glimmer of hope that a parole hearing might have seen his release and a retirement to the Ozark Mountains. Parole was denied due to his beliefs, so, with this in mind and with the collaboration of notable and prominent movement personalities such as Billy Roper, Tom Metzger, Jeff Schoep and Magnus Soderman along with his fellow fighters in "The Silent Brotherhood", Frank DeSilva & David Tate, Club 55 revamped and relaunched *Unbroken Warrior* to the world.

Richard Scutari (*third left*) with fellow members of The Order / Bruder Schweigen including Robert Mathews (*centre*).

Scutari, for those unfamiliar with his role in the Silent Brotherhood/The Order, was an authentic freedom fighter and was the last of the Brotherhood to be apprehended having made the FBI's ten most wanted list, accepting a 60 year sentence in a plea bargain to save his wife from one of 15.

The *Bruder Schweigen* was born on September 22, 1983 in Washington's Metaline Falls when a small band of men undertook a quest that for its members would lead to sacrifice, prison and death. One of its later adherents succinctly summed up in the fourteen words, today universally identified as a statement for Aryan survival based upon the philosophy of a future for White children for whilst those present came from a variety of political, religious and ideological perspectives, all were superseded by that singular goal.

The Order's operations were twofold with propaganda, speeches and the establishment of a logistical structure in supporting an underground which engaged in counterfeiting and robbery, one noteworthy and specular of a Brinks cash truck netted a total of $3,800,000 which was subsequently distributed widely amongst the US racialist movement. Whilst the Order had, viewing the demographic writing on the wall for White Americans, gone beyond the hope that above ground activity could secure the 14 words many of both its pioneers and later fighters retained both comradeship and political affinities to those who operated within the system and rightly or wrongly perceived their lack of success at least partly as a result of depleted finances.

Expansion of its ranks and the scope of operations brought the inevitable informer and with the FBI's drag net tightening, a "Declaration of War" in which those signing, all known to the federal government, which they identified as ZOG or Zionist Occupation Govt., in which they no longer considered "the regime in Washington to be a valid and lawful representative of all Aryans who refuse to submit to the cohesion and subtle tyranny placed upon us by Tel Aviv and their lackeys" and confirmed that as soldiers of the Aryan Resistance Movement would conduct themselves in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

In a subsequent letter issued to Congress, the *Bruder* warned the system and its stooges that they would pay dearly for having weakened America and strengthened its communist enemies all over the world, its statement ending with the ominous warning that "when the day comes, we will not ask whether or not you swung to the right or whether you swung to the left: we will simply swing you by the neck."

As readers will have observed from the introductory passage Richard is a practitioner of Wotanism, which he describes as a personal quest for higher evolution, not an easy philosophy given his incarceration in the most brutal of America's federal penitentiaries, physical and mental purity combined for exercise for evolving physically are amongst his eight listed precepts and certainly if we are to go by the volume's new range of pictures then Richard despite advancing years combined to having survived for over thirty years in the confines previously described!

Bob Mathews, the valiant leader and founder of the Order died a fiery death in a shootout with ZOG's agents – from one commenta-

***H&D*'s Peter Rushton speaking in January 2015 at a demonstration organised by Chris Livingstone at the U.S. Embassy in Grosvenor Square, London, calling for the release of Gary Yarbrough, Richard Scutari's comrade in The Order / Bruder Schweigen.**

tor: "He fought to the very end, dying with a machine gun in hand. Embedded in his badly burned chest cavity was a piece of molten gold – Mathews' *Bruder Schweigen* medallion," as its remaining fighters were captured and incarcerated. The Odinic Rite's contribution to *Unbroken Warrior* opined that "He died a death which is one that could be called heroic in this grey age, true heroes are few far between though the word 'hero' is used so commonly in many ways; it has devalued the real meaning. Robert Mathews died heroically in the true sense of the word." He went on to comment on those incarcerated that they had "the glow of nobility, which shines from those they cannot break, is a pain to them, for it illustrates their own corrupt nature. Their hypocrisy is illuminated by this light for they pervert and twist what should be impartial laws to use as a means of cruel punishment; and still they try to present their inhumane actions as defending the law. In victory, they show no grace, no nobility because they are devoid of such qualities. They have no honour, no noble impulse: they reflect the energy of the age they are trapped in. In defeat, they have no honour; they grovel and whine; they will abase themselves and sell out their comrades to save themselves."

Whilst laudable testimonies from a wide variety of Richard's friends, including many new additional items, give the reader a sense of how others view him, and his courage and sacrifice, nevertheless its in Scutari's own words and philosophical insight that makes the book a must for anyone interested in either the Silent Brotherhood or Wotanist concepts, spiritual insight and strength in the face of adversity.

"Was it worth it?" Scutari enquiries as he muses over his involvement and incarceration, "if it takes the imprisonment of one third of our men and the death of another third in order to win this war, then that is a cheap price to pay."

On "The Return of Wotan" its author opines: "Honor, courage, duty and loyalty were counted among the virtues of our gods. The gods, as spiritual embodiments of these virtues, were ingrained in the collective psyche of our People, and, even though the Viking age with its many superstitions is dead, our gods live on in the collective unconsciousness of our Race."

In "Ragnarok in 1488 words" perhaps with the deeds of one of the producers of the original volume in mind Richard states "Loki symbolises the ultimate race traitor, the enemy within. He is a member of the Race whose heart was poisoned by jealousy and spite."

"Hyperboria, Holy Grail, Myths, Legends and True Spirituality" gives vent to the writer's opinions on what may be termed our unconscious or race soul, or specifically his interpretation of Wotanism as a "combination of Norse/Teutonic myth".

G. A. Cumming, County Armagh, Northern Ireland

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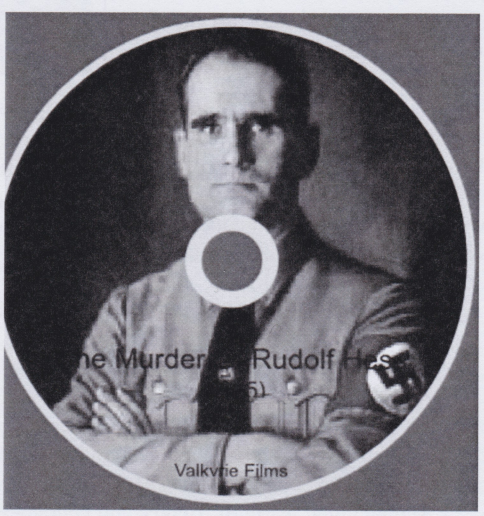

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It's not just about Kipling – Eddy Morrison on past and present trends of White Nationalist Poetry

There are a good number of past poets who had a strong adherence to Nationalism, from the British Imperialism of Rudyard Kipling to the openly Fascist poetry of Ezra Pound. Kipling is without doubt the most quoted poet when one talks about Nationalist poetry and he did indeed produced some very fine verse.

When the English began to hate, *Song of the White Men*, *The Stranger*, and the possibly anti-Semitic poem (depends how you read it!) *Song of the Fifth River*.

Even his great story *The Jungle Book* later made into a film came under attack. The first Disney *Jungle Book* film caused a storm of controversy, Robert Thompson, professor of television and popular culture at Syracuse University, told Yahoo Movies:

Hollywood is highly sensitive to accusations that it lacks racial sensitivity and resists diversity, so the decision to remake Jungle Book *might seem particularly risky. In the original film King Louie (who is not in Kipling's book) was an ape with poorer linguistic skills than the other animals. His* I Wanna Be Like You *song was sung by American singer and trumpeter Louis Prima in a Dixieland style. According to movie lore, when Disney animators first approached Prima, he joked with them: "You wanna make a monkey outta me?"*

On the film's release, the character of King Louie was widely criticised for connoting inequality between African-Americans and Caucasians. (Whoops!)

Kipling is joined by Rupert Brooke whose iconic poem *The Soldier* in its two short verses, sums up Brooke's innate patriotism. I had the privilege of reading this out in 2014 at the National Front Remembrance Day march and was exceptionally proud to stand before the memorial for the war dead and put into life Brooke's memorable words.

Henry Williamson aged 19 in March 1915, having already served at the end of 1914 in the Ypres Salient, where he witnessed the famous Christmas Truce which briefly halted slaughter in the Western Front's trench warfare.

The Soldier

If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by the suns of home.
And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,
In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

Brooke a soldier in the British Army, died from wounds in 1915. Of the war poets of the Great War, Wilfred Owen springs to mind though his verse is tempered by the irony of the trenches and a strong touch of socialism (the Spartakists seem to have some sort of claim on him), yet Owen received the Military Cross and was tragically killed leading his men in France on 4th November 1918, only seven days before the war ended. Hardly the act of a man with no spark of patriotism in him, and so I claim Owen as a nationalist poet and we'll rescue him from the left!

Ezra Pound was a horse of a different colour. "It is high time to start taking Ezra Pound's fascism seriously," asserts Jewish author Matthew Feldman in a book published in 2013 based on a wide range of archival and published English-language, but no Italian, sources. In pursuit of this argument, he has a double target. First are those determined to place Pound high in the canon of modernism while dismissing his politics as eccentricity. For them, Pound's hatreds may have been shrill and even detestable: "That is what the Jew is THERE to produce, war and more war between goyim/UNTIL…all the goyim simultaneously wake up to the cause of the trouble and determine to wipe out the root cause of war, namely YIDDERY" (26 January 1945). But, they have maintained, such views should not distract from our reading of his poetry, a contention that Feldman, at least in regard to the poet's pronounced, prolonged and fundamentalist anti-semitism, strenuously and effectively refutes.

However, diatribes against the Jews do not constitute the last word of Pound's political effusions. Feldman almost takes the anti-semitism as read as he focuses on the poet as a long-term resident in Fascist Italy, an admiring fan of Benito Mussolini and, during the Second World War, a regular broadcaster on the dictatorship's Radio Rome. Pound, Feldman states in his preface, was "a committed and significant English-language strategist and producer of fascist propaganda between, and during, the 'total wars' in Europe". He was, therefore, a deep believer in the "political religion" of fascism (the small "f" signifies an ideology that spread beyond Il Duce's regime), a stance that was reinforced by the fact that Mussolini was pioneering a genuine path to Modernism.

At his most active, that is, during Italy's war, Pound may have been a radical (although one who possessed some personal obsessions; few Italian Fascists shared his limitless enthusiasm for the works of Confucius or Vivaldi). Even before 1940, Pound may have "gravitated towards the biological anti-semitism and militaristic expansionism of Nazi Germany". Yet, Feldman urges, Pound's paymasters in Rome and, after September 1943, in the Salò Republic, saw him as one of them, an intellectual worker for the revolutionary 'Nazi-Fascist New World Order'. His politics were those of the Mussolini dictatorship.

Another fascist author and poet is Henry Williamson. Like Oswald Mosley and the many veterans who joined his British Union of Fascists, Williamson was appalled by the prospect of another war that would soak the fields of Europe again with the blood of closely related peoples. Not only did the fraternity that had briefly existed between Germans and Englishmen on the Somme on Christmas Day 1914 forever affect him, but he was also greatly influenced by the act of the German officer who had helped him remove a wounded British soldier caught in barbed wire on the front line. Williamson was therefore able to contrast what he knew of the chivalry of the Germans with the anti-German hate propaganda that the press had begun to resurrect with the advent of Hitler. Williamson saw in national socialism a spirit that could bring a dying Western civilisation back to its wellspring of life. He felt duty-bound to raise a voice. He was one of the first to commit himself to Mosley and the British Union of Fascists, and champi-

oned Hitler as the visionary leader of European rebirth. In *The Flax of Dreams* and *The Phoenix Generation* Williamson was to describe Hitler as "the great man across the Rhine whose life symbol is the happy child".

Williamson attended the 1935 Nuremberg Congress and was impressed by the economic and social achievements of Germany whilst the British continued to languish in poverty and unemployment. He saw a racial community based on the values of land and a revived peasantry, freed from banker's interest, guaranteed from foreclosure, and the pioneering conservation laws and projects. Williamson saw in the faces of the German people expressiveness and confidence that looked as if they were "breathing extra oxygen" as he put it.

In the Hitler Youth, reminiscent of his days as a Boy Scout, Williamson observed: "the former pallid leer of hopeless slum youth transformed into the suntan, the clear eye, the broad and easy rhythm of the poised young human being".

Said Poet Laureate Ted Hughes of Williamson's poetic gift "In the confrontations of creature and creature, of creature and object, of creature and fate – he made me feel the pathos of actuality in the natural world . . . I now know that only the finest writers are ever able to evoke it . . . It is not usual to consider [Henry Williamson] as a poet. But I believe he was one of the truest English poets of his generation."

Rushing forward to the present day I find that the *Stormfront* Website Poetry Section has some quite excellent poems under submission. I have chosen one out of many that is quite striking and not the middle of the road poetry as far as technique and craft are concerned. It is by 'Verily' a Canadian White nationalist and Verily has other poems on *Stormfront* which are worth reading,

***In seminal light the ash falls away* by Verily**

In seminal light the ash falls away
Unable to reconcile sooty mane
With Beauty's strong ash cindering flame
Mayhap's we will burn again
Like we did today
Like when that log was a tree
Or a star, far from me
Someday my friend

The sand in the glass will fall up
Our wrinkles fall away, like so much loose rope
Ash, before wonder, smile and hope
What once was still, resumes its pace
Quickly filling up a cup
The martyr's blood will vainly spurt
Forward back, into the hurt
Drenching time, but missing space

And here I will wait
green by the brook, a newborn foal
While you dance up and down the knoll
Here and there but never sated
Is there such a thing as fate
Would you even like to know
Let's just sit, and watch the grasses grow
As seed to shoot was truly fated

I have seen and am seeing some of the most awful jingoistic verse served up as the poetry of White nationalism. Please don't resort to mindless rhyming. There is a vast difference between an amusing little ditty and true poetry,

If you wish to try your hand at poetry then I strongly suggest you read as much poetry as you can and as varied as you can.

This is summed up in Dylan Thomas's fine poem *In My Craft Or Sullen Art* in which we see the poet both composing and sweating as he drags out of his creativeness each and every syllable. (Notice Thomas calls it 'a craft' as well as an art form – and so it is.)

In my craft or sullen art

In my craft or sullen art
Exercised in the still night
When only the moon rages
And the lovers lie abed
With all their griefs in their arms
I labour by singing light
Not for ambition or bread
Or the strut and trade of charms
On the ivory stages
But for the common wages
Of their most secret heart.
Not for the proud man apart
From the raging moon I write
On these spindrift pages
Nor for the towering dead
With their nightingales and psalms
But for the lovers, their arms
Round the griefs of the ages,
Who pay no praise or wages
Nor heed my craft or art

Dylan Thomas

Poetry has become the exclusive domain of the Liberacrats and we must rescue it back from them. It is a deep subject (as is all art) and I hope this short article has you thinking that maybe that pen should be in your hand?

I have had many poems published and if you Google 'Eddy Morrison poetry' you'll find quite a few.

I'll leave you with one of my most published ones – its about the Battle of Hastings…hope you enjoy reading it as I did writing it….

Senlac Hill

From Senlac Hill the Fyrd looked down
upon those who would seize England's Crown
the Norman's ranks full serried wide
A Bastard's horde; a Bastard's pride

Upon The Hill, the shield-wall stands
As Saxon men defend their lands
'The Fighting Man' above them flies
below the Housecarls' steadfast eyes

All day the shield-wall holds its own
defending English Harold's throne
All day both horse and sword surge in
Yet shield-wall stands and stands to win

But then the Bastard's ruse it out
and Saxons fall and Saxons rout
The arrow storm - that darkens sky
and pierces Crown and pierces eye

Then Senlac Hill confirms its name
as Saxon blood pours forth in vain
A shield-wall broke; a King brought down
A Bastard crowned in London Town

Today our children play and we
from Abbey grounds look down and see
The Hill, those fields where Swan-Neck cried
Where Harold fell - and England died

Eddy Morrison (January 2013)

Editor's note: Eddy Morrison is editor of the online nationalist newsletter - **White Voice** *and blog* - **Nationalist Sentinel** - *for more details see* - **http://natsentinel.blogspot.co.uk**

Letters From Readers

Sir – Austin Stonham (*H&D* #80) believes Sinn Fein/IRA and Irish republicanism, contrary to their public and stated equalitarian philosophy are, or at least contain what he terms a "fascist sector".

Historically Irish republicans, or at least a section of the movement backed Hitler's Germany, not because they were national socialist, but because at that juncture of the Second World War it looked like Germany would triumph: prior to the conflict the IRA actually sent members to Spain to fight alongside their spiritual and ideological cousins in the fight against Franco as well as opposing, often violently, O'Duffy's blue shirt, crypto-fascist movement at home.

That Mary Lou McDonald spoke at a commemoration for Sean Russell, at a statue subsequently beheaded by members of the Official IRA and that, if Austin's recollection is correct, Adams spoke at a "neo-Nazi" event in continental Europe (possibly Belgium where the VMO had distinct sympathies for their struggle?) must be a huge embarrassment for them both. I do know that there were clashes between British participants attending the Diksmuide commemoration and Flemish due to the latter distributing material supporting the IRA.

Austin is mistaken again in stating the end objective is simply a united Ireland, republicans taking their cue from the 1916 Easter Rising are more likely to take their political philosophy from Connolly, a doctrinaire internationalist and communist rather than the weeping and morbid doctrine of blood sacrifice and Fenianism of repressed paedophile Padraig Pearce.

Both the espoused politics and international/third world globalist, multiculturalist and leftist confirm their anti-fascist credentials, but I digress, whilst they are affirmed reds, they are nonetheless dictatorial, even internally Sinn Fein is tightly controlled, its politics are decidedly Stalinist, there is no dissension in its ranks. Anyone questioning Adams and his leadership are dispatched without further ado. Interestingly elected representatives in Mid-Ulster, long term and dedicated cadres were expelled as they were wobbly on the party's opinions on abortion. Ironic when you imagine those expelled had most certainly been involved in the abortion of men, women and children at variance with their opinions.

There is actually a picture of Gerry Adams in the company of two reds holding an AFA flag, would anyone assume that Adams didn't know who they were or what the flag represented? No, in spite of past gaffes, a politically sophisticated and astute Sinn Fein don't make such mistakes.

Mosley inexplicably did support Irish unity, odd when you consider Ulster's sacrifice in WWI, the men in the trenches from Belfast, Ballinahinch and Bushmills fought and died on foreign soil to remain British: was Mosley simply sensing political mileage to be gained amongst the Irish constituency in mainland GB? I certainly imagine such a policy would not have been particularly popular amongst the Glasgow BUF led by famed Loyalist and hardman Billy Fullerton!

Readers may be interested in the site and writings of a former republican based in Londonderry and who is vitriolic in his opinions of both the personalities and politics of those we've mentioned – **deathspear.com** is certainly worth a gander for anyone with an interest in such matters.

No Austin, wishful thinking aside, there is no "fascist section", they are but another group of opponents, militantly Marxist/Stalinist and in a provincial sense, dedicated to the eradication of the Irish gene pool via multicultural genocide.

Yours sincerely,

G.A. Cumming, County Armagh, Northern Ireland

Sir – Harry Mullin advises Eddy Morrison and J.D. Alder to read the works of Dr Henry Morris. Ah yes! Henry Morris, the founder of "creation science" ...

Henry believed that the scars on Mars and the pockmarks on the moon resulted from a battle between Satan and some "good" angels. On the other hand,

according to Henry, the asteroids and some outer planets are the home of "bad" angels, who come to earth nowadays while disguised as UFOs in order to spy on us.

Henry also argued that the atmosphere was created on the second day of creation, while our planet wasn't plonked into it until the third day.

It gets even better! According to Henry, God invented the first law of thermodynamics (the conservation of energy) while he was having a breather on the seventh day. Then, after another fifty or a hundred years, he dreamed up the second law of thermodynamics (in a closed system entropy always increases). I agree with Harry Mullin. Eddy and J.D. really should read Henry Morris! So should we all. Henry is much funnier than Erich von Daniken, although perhaps not quite as imaginative as Madam Blavatsky or as literate as Lobsang Rampa.

Wassail,

Osred Jameson, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Sir – Theresa May has recently had a Race and Equality audit in which it had been found that there is disparity in racial performance between the White majority and ethnic minorities, in education, home ownership and unemployment etc. If everybody is equal then there should be no disparity. But what if the doctrine of racial equality is not scientific but only a Marxist pseudo-science?

In 2012 an international team of scientists found a gene HMGA2, which determines intelligence and achievement and completely displaces the nurture and cultural argument of the followers of Franz Uri Boas. There are differences in IQs and cognitive abilities, and an 11% overlap between races; but equality would require there to be 50%. The African languages, have only a present tense, no past or future tense and a very limited vocabulary and this indicates an inability to plan for the long term.

A requirement of an IQ of about 160+ is absolutely vital if there are to be sufficient numbers of engineers, inventors, mathematicians, scientists etc. Most Europeans have an IQ of about 100 and blacks of about 70. The consequences for all this we can see in Zimbabwe and increasingly in South Africa today. The Africans will always be dependent of outside help for development whether that is from Europeans or the Chinese.

All this is the brutal hard truth. No amount of silly denial can alter this; by denying racial differences the cowardly politicians are flogging a dead horse, in the pursuit of doctrinaire equality, and doing a disservice to the British people in the process.

Yours sincerely,

Milton Ellis, Newtown, Wales

Sir – The problem with trying to respond in any rational way to Simon Sheppard's article is that his thinking forms a closed loop with no logical point of entry. In essence, this line of thought is as delusional and undebatable as that of the medieval Christian witch-dunkers, who argued that if the victim drowned she was innocent but if she survived she was a witch and therefore had to be executed. Either way she died.

In Simon's ideal world White women's only useful role is to breed White babies. Therefore we should not be allowed to contribute to our society in any other ways. One of those potential contributions from which we should be specifically excluded is military service. And since,

in Simon's fantasy world, women shouldn't be allowed to fight for our folk, we mustn't be allowed to vote. According to Simon, "Allowing women to vote is a terrible idea because women don't fight". What he means, of course, is that he would ban women from fighting because he doesn't like that idea.

In fact, as we all know, not many White women have ever wished to fight; but some have, and some of us have done it pretty well, even though we're not as strong as men at wielding outmoded weapons such as a broadsword. Queen Boadicea springs to mind – at one end of our historical era – and at the other end who could ignore Hanna Reitsch, NS Germany's top test pilot and recipient of the Iron Cross First Class? But Simon would no doubt reply that Boadicea and Hanna should have stayed at home and bred. As he wrote, "If men are to lead the nation, how can we expect them to lead if they can't lead their own homes? So in addition to patriarchy on a systemic level, domestic patriarchy seems to be a practical necessity." As you can see, this circular logic is impenetrable – not to mention woman-hating. To try to talk to someone who espouses Simon's logic would be as useful as talking to a man in a 19th century loony bin who insisted that he was actually Napoleon.

But let's expand our thoughts beyond Simon's simple essay. The reality is that our race is now in the most dangerous situation it has ever faced. This is the point when we need every single one of our people – male or female, young or old – to rally to the banner of White survival. For someone to say, as Simon has, that 50% of our people now need to be treated like slaves, along the model of how Third World men treat their women, is bizarre in the extreme.

Quite simply, we are far better than that!

Yours sincerely,

Bronwyn Evans, Adelaide, South Australia

Sir – At the beginning of July a Cornish group calling itself the "Cornish Republican Army" claimed responsibility for a firebombing of a "foreign" restaurant as part of a campaign to prevent the ethnic cleansing of the people of Kernow. I also read recently that a replacement doctor for a north Wales village who can only speak English caused an upset. It seems that many people of north Wales demand local doctors to be fluent in the Welsh language and as a result the Welsh Assembly member, Sian Gwenllian is pushing the Welsh health secretary to ensure that local people will be able to access a Welsh speaking doctor.

I wonder if these pockets of cultural protection will be a major part of our island's future fight to resistance to multi-racialism. I ask this as Manchester's Orthodox Jewish community is witnessing a boom in its birth rate. This news came from the Institute for Jewish Policy Research and the wording they used was "extraordinarily high birth rate".

I cannot help but think that many Orthodox Jewish couples are having large families to ensure a growth in their "race". At a shopping district not far from where I live I often see Orthodox Jewish women with three or more children while shopping. I ask could a time arrive in the not to distant future, when Cornish and Welsh nationalists in these villages and regions bring about a high birth rate in White children? If these nationalists really want their identity to live on they will have to address the issue and give encouragement and support to large families.

If we don't win by the ballot box what will the future hold? We all know that in our towns and cities there will remain the real need for White nationalists of courage and commitment to defend British communities. The bravest stand White nationalists made in defending a British community was during the early 1990s in Millwall, east London. As many readers will know in those days a very violent and large opposition existed. In today's conditions there is a great deal more in our favour, even having so many non-White faces in advertisements informs and reminds many of our people we are steadily being over-run.

One new and exciting development I see coming about is the rise of the educated "racists": many universities are becoming more and more non-White as huge numbers of foreign students arrive at universities of which many are already situated in cities with non-White populations hitting 40% or more. This is not the 1980s where middle class students could be led into defending what they saw as small numbers of ethnic minorities being disadvantaged due to racism. Today's world is very different: many students will be taken aback by the large presence of so many aliens in their midst and with added awareness and alarm at radical Islam. This should result in many more young educated people joining the racial nationalist movement than ever before.

We all know that the fight for White racial pride and security will continue long after we readers of *H&D* have passed away, and like many of us I believe the failure of multiracial societies in Western Europe will almost ensure that central and eastern Europe nations will largely reject non-White immigration. We shall see exciting developments coming from Warsaw and Moscow and like I said, here at home will see a future where more and more British people identify with a form of White resistance, and more and more educated people join our struggle – so we can take pride in our contribution to this great struggle and be optimistic in our outlook.

Yours for Race and Nation.

Austin Stonham, Manchester, England

Sir – The Catalan independence bid should inspire us all. A nation is formed when folks have a common mother-tongue and are living in a common territory joined together. The common-mother-tongue reflects the fact that these folk have been living, working and acting together for a long historical period. A common tongue and common territory at its beginning are the distinguishing features of a nation. They are what makes it different from other nations. One way some countries have of oppressing others is that of forcing the conquered nation to speak the tongue of the oppressing nation.

This happened to Catalunya for many years and is starting to happen again especially with the persecution of its leaders by the Spanish government. Catalunya has its own mother-tongue and a common territory and is, therefore, a nation and as such is entitled to national independence. Spain is not a nation: it is a country made up of a few nations including Catalunya and the Basque Country, which has an equal claim to independence.

How refreshing it was to see the joy and jubilation on the faces of the young Catalans celebrating their independence. They are behind their government, unlike so many of England's doom-laden youngsters who seem to believe us old folk have ruined their future for voting for our independence.

Our youngsters could take a tip from the young Catalans and show faith and loyalty to their country. One reason for the strength of the demand for independence is Catalans are fed up with subsidising all of Spain. This reminds me of the fact that England is subsidising Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Isn't it about time that England declared unilateral independence from the rest of the UK?

Yours sincerely,

Granville Stone, Swanwick, Derbyshire

Movement News Update

UKIP continued its recent pattern of failing to contest most by-elections – even in wards that had once been serious strongholds for the rapidly collapsing party. Most striking was the disappearance of UKIP in part of its Lincolnshire heartland, with no candidate in a November 16th by-election for Whaplode & Holbeach St Johns ward, **South Holland**, where in 2015 they had finished very close runners-up with 43.3%. During November and December 2017 this great UKIP vanishing act included Aldwick West ward, **Arun** (previous vote 29.7%); Limestone Peak ward, **High Peak** (previous vote 23.0%); Mowden ward, **Darlington** (previous vote 14.7%); St Margaret's at Cliffe ward, **Dover** (previous vote 25.4%); Eyres Monsell ward, **Leicester** (previous vote 25.8%); Wakefield West ward, **Wakefield** (previous vote 22.3%); Maidstone North ward, **Maidstone** (previous vote 16.6%); Shevington with Lower Ground ward, **Wigan** (previous vote 18.9%); Langworthy ward, **Salford** (previous UKIP vote 25.2%); and Bradwell ward, **Newcastle-under-Lyme** (previous UKIP vote 24.2%).

In Enfield Highway ward, **Enfield**, where both UKIP and the BNP had contested the previous election in 2014, polling 17.8% and 6.7% respectively, neither stood in this year's by-election on December 7th. Similarly there was a double disappearance in Rockingham ward, **Barnsley**, where Kevin Riddiough of the English Democrats had contested the previous four elections. In 2016 Mr Riddiough polled 5.0% and UKIP's Steve Sylvester was runner-up with 32.5% – but 18 months later neither UKIP nor the EDs contested the by-election on December 14th.

Where UKIP branches did manage to find a candidate, their results showed a once powerful electoral force now fading to insignificance. The most notable disaster was in Stubbington ward, **Fareham**, where Chris Wood had been elected as a UKIP councillor in 2014 with a massive 43.4% of the vote, polling 1,227 votes ahead of the Tory runner-up on 841, having a year earlier become a **Hampshire** County Councillor in Fareham's Crofton division, with a UKIP vote of 50.4%.

A second UKIP councillor was gained in Stubbington ward in May 2016, but in October that year Cllr Wood defected to the Tories. He resigned from the council at the end of September 2017: at a consequent by-election on November 9th new UKIP candidate Andy Annear finished poor third with 117 votes (5.4%) – less than one-tenth of the votes polled by the previous UKIP councillor when he was elected in 2014!

Another UKIP seat was lost on November 30th in Devon at a by-election for Torrington ward, **Torridge**, where UKIP had won one of the three vacancies in 2015. Cllr Roger Darch had already quit the party and was sitting as an independent before resigning from the council to cause this by-election, where new UKIP candidate John Pitts finished bottom of the poll with just 4.2% (down from 21.2%).

On November 2nd in Duke's ward, **Sefton**, the UKIP vote fell from 10.5% to 2.3%, but there were contrasting results on November 16th. A very rare bright spot was in Victoria ward, **Hartlepool**, where one of the party's few remaining active branches achieved a strong vote of 36.0%, runners-up to Labour and up 6.4% since 2016. UKIP has been boosted in Hartlepool during the last couple of years by the disappearance of a local protest party called Putting Hartlepool First.

However in other areas of England it was the usual pattern of decline. In two wards of **Waveney** District Council in Suffolk, UKIP support halved: down from 19.7% to 10.0% in Kirkley and from 25.9% to 10.1% in St Margaret's. On November 30th in Westway ward, **Torridge**, there was an even bigger decline from 19.1% to 6.9%.

The almost extinct English Democrats appeared on a ballot paper in Gospel Oak ward, **Camden**. Max Spencer for the EDs had no UKIP opponent but still polled only 31 votes (1.6%).

By far the biggest nationalist headlines of the year came in November after President Donald Trump "retweeted" videos first posted by the anti-Islamic group Britain First, led by former BNP official Paul Golding and his ex-partner Jayda Fransen. Trump was predictably condemned not just by the usual left-wing suspects but by politically correct conservatives including Prime Minister Theresa May – and Britain First reaped a publicity bonanza.

Social media stars 'Millennial Woes' (*left*) and Brittany Pettibone are among the 'vloggers' targeted by YouTube censors after pressure from antifa and Zionist extremists.

Less welcome publicity for these avowedly 'anti-racist' Islamophobes came at the start of December when *The Times* reported that Golding had been questioned by Greater Manchester Police for alleged sexual assault on a young Britain First supporter. Deputy leader Jayda Fransen already faces charges related to a speech at Belfast City Hall in August; in January Fransen and Golding will both be tried at Folkestone Magistrates Court charged with "religiously aggravated harassment".

On December 2nd Britain First was again in the headlines after holding its annual conference at the Wyboston Lake hotel and spa in Bedfordshire. About 80 BF supporters attended the event, which makes it the best attended of the various nationalist party conferences during 2017.

Although Britain First is a registered political party, claiming tens of thousands of members it has so far failed to contest any local council by-elections. It will be very interesting to see how many wards nationwide they contest in this Mays local elections, and see how strong they really are.

Joe Owens, of YouTube fame, who thinks that 99% of nationalist leaders and activists are working for MI5/*Hope Not Hate/Searchlight!* now claims to be forming yet another nationalist party - to be called Something For Britain (SFB). Owens, Nick Griffins former bodyguard, says he himself will be contesting Kensington & Fairfield ward in **Liverpool,** in May, and that his new SFB party have a good chance of winning wards in Blackburn and Burnley.

Across the White world nationalist parties and movements have been facing increasing repression during 2017. In **France** at the end of November Marine Le Pen and her National Front (FN) had their bank accounts closed down, with no reason given. Meanwhile the main French conservative party, the Republicans, elected a new leader on December 10th, choosing 42-year-old Laurent Wauquiez, who is likely to shift the party's focus away from quasi-Thatcherite tax-cutting and small government (an agenda taken over by 'centrist' President Emanuel Macron). I expect to see the Republicans trying to move onto FN territory with anti-immigration policies, and perhaps even a flirtation with economic protectionism. More liberal Republicans have already defected to set up a new party *Agir* ('To Act'), with pro-immigration and free market policies.

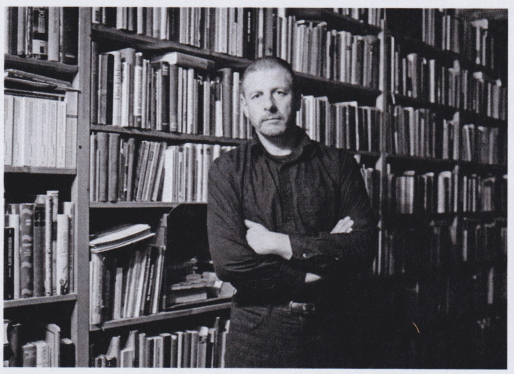
After several years in which various racially conscious nationalists have made effective use of social media, the political establishment has intensified its counter-attack. Don Black's *Stormfront* – the internet's longest established racial nationalist resource – was obstructed at the end of August when its domain registrar blocked access. Though it is now possible again to access Stormfront, it's less easy than it was for many users.

YouTube has been an effective medium for luminaries of the AltRight such as 'Millennial Woes', Paul Joseph Watson, Brittany Pettibone and Lauren Southern – but here again there has been an

establishment fightback, often aiming not to ban accounts entirely, but to restrict opportunities for monetising videos and obtaining links and recommendations that can increase views.

Meanwhile Twitter – less popular than YouTube but much viewed by journalists and political professionals – has removed 'verified' status from nationalist users such as Richard Spencer. Again this is a long way short of banning such accounts, but when even the 'respectable' wing of the movement is facing such harassment and obstruction, it is obvious that the halcyon days of free access to the internet are over. Online activism was perceived as a gamechanger, but nationalists are now facing a difficult strategic decision.

Some leading AltRight figures have argued that we aren't wanted by mainstream platforms, and should therefore shift to alternatives: use BitChute rather than YouTube, Gab instead of Twitter, etc. This is the perennial temptation for nationalists to retreat into a comfort zone where we talk to ourselves rather than a wider public. Until they are actually thrown off the main platforms, nationalists should battle through all the petty obstructions and restrictions to retain these important opportunities for preaching to the unconverted. Newer, less censored services will have an increasingly important role for no-holds-barred discussion, but it's not yet time to retreat into the *laager*.



Götz Kubitschek (*above*) is a German New Right intellectual and publisher who has influenced the climate of opinion around the very successful anti-immigration party Alternative for Germany (AfD).

Censorship and repression is sadly not confined to the virtual world. Richard Spencer has long been banned from the UK, and the latest to join him on the now-secret banned list is Mark Weber, director of the Institute for Historical Review. Weber was checking in at Madrid international airport on September 23rd for his flight home to the U.S. via London's Heathrow airport. At this late stage he was informed by an airline official that he was banned from the U.K. and would have to rebook a different flight (at his own expense).

We can assume that this banning was a consequence of Weber's speech titled "The Danger and Challenge of Jewish-Zionist Power", at the London Forum's meeting on 11th April 2015. This event was targeted by a *Searchlight* and *Mail on Sunday* exposé, and a spokesman for the Campaign Against Antisemitism said that the "speakers should have been barred from the UK".

CAA was then in its infancy, but the organisation has this year been responsible for a series of legal moves against nationalists, including the prosecution of singer Alison Chabloz and LF organiser Jez Turner. It seems likely that intense lobbying by CAA and its director, Jewish solicitor Gideon Falter, lies behind the banning order against Weber, who has said in reply:

"It's no wonder that British authorities are unwilling to explain why they have decided to ban me from the UK. This shameful 'McCarthyism' blacklisting targets me, and perhaps others, not for any unlawful speech or behavior, but merely for my views, real or perceived. This ban strikingly confirms the validity of what I said in my 2015 London Forum talk about the scope and reach of Jewish-Zionist power.

"British politicians would understandably protest if UK citizens were banned from Hungary, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Russia or other countries, merely because they had expressed views that authorities there do not like. The hypocrisy of the British ban is underscored by the fact that UK authorities routinely welcome visitors from abroad who express support for Israel's institutionalized policies of discrimination and oppression based on ancestry or religion."

In **Germany** Chancellor Angela Merkel continues to suffer the consequences of her disastrous liberal asylum policy, which boosted the anti-immigration party Alternative for Germany (AfD) at the general election in September. AfD took 12.7% and Merkel's CDU/CSU has been unable to negotiate a coalition with rival parties. In December the main centre-left opposition leader – Martin Schulz of the SPD – said he would consider a 'grand coalition' to keep Merkel in power, but only if she backed his call for a federal 'United States of Europe' by 2025.

Schulz surely knows that this plan is unrealistic, but hopes it will boost his jaded party's appeal especially to younger left-wing voters who have drifted to the ex-communist Left Party or to the Greens.

The good news is that the situation appears win-win for AfD. If Merkel and Schulz patch up a new 'grand coalition', many voters will turn away from the mainstream parties in disgust, and Merkel will continue to lose support among traditional, anti-immigration conservatives. While if coalition talks fail there will have to be a second federal election in early 2018, allowing AfD to build on the momentum achieved in September.

Unlike almost all other populist/nationalist parties elsewhere in the White world, AfD attracts disproportionate support not from the 'left behind' but from the affluent and well-educated. The AfD vote (outside some parts of former East Germany where it has inherited votes that used to go to the radical nationalist NPD) is not a desperate cry from the economically disadvantaged. Rather it is a form of cultural nationalism, and it goes way beyond the obsession with Islam that characterises a similarly middle-class anti-immigrant movement in the Netherlands (Geert Wilders' Party for Freedom).

AfD echoes some themes of Germany's early 20th century 'conservative revolutionaries'. Soon after its creation, when most commentators saw the new party as merely a moderate form of UKIP, campaigning for reform of the euro rather than return of the Deutschmark, and with scarcely a mention of immigration, the influential New Right intellectual Götz Kubitschek wrote that the euro was merely "the door-opener theme" following which "our themes (identity, resistance, gender-, party- and ideology-criticism) will come rumbling through, so long as we quickly and consistently put our foot in the door." Kubitschek has not been allowed to join AfD himself, but has close ties to many members of the party's radical wing, including Björn Höcke, a former history teacher from the former East Germany .

Kubitschek publishes the work of another influential intellectual who has influenced the climate of opinion around AfD without being a member: Rolf Pieter Sieferle, a former leftist and environmental historian. Sieferle committed suicide while terminally ill in September 2016, but his posthumously published book *Finis Germania* became a bestseller this year (despite its title being bad Latin – it should read *Finis Germaniae*, i.e. 'The End of Germany').

Bearing in mind the general climate of censorship and self-censorship in Germany, Sieferle's posthumous bestseller is amazingly radical. For example he writes: "National Socialism, more precisely Auschwitz, has become the last myth of a thoroughly rationalized world. A myth is a truth that is beyond discussion." He portrays official Germany's obsession with apologising and "overcoming" their difficult past as a state religion: "The first commandment reads: thou shalt have no other holocaust besides me."

In July this year *Finis Germania* hit sixth place on the nonfiction bestseller list published by the leading German news magazine *Der Spiegel*, but the magazine's editors then decided to remove it from the list, so that this reflected not actual bestsellers but those that passed their liberal test. Such is the futile desperation of our masters: war is peace, freedom is slavery, ignorance is strength...

During 2018 a series of criminal trials will be held in London featuring different sections of the nationalist movement. Singer Alison Chabloz will be tried at Westminster Magistrates Court on January 10th; London Forum organiser Jez Turner at Southwark Crown Court in April; and several leading members of the banned group National Action at Woolwich Crown Court at some date after April 9th.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Turmoil in UKIP and BNP

While the 2016 Brexit vote was a highlight of so-called populist resistance to political establishments worldwide, the British nationalist movement (even in its mildest form) has been in sharp reverse ever since that historic vote. Underlying weaknesses long analysed in *H&D* are now indisputable. Two political parties – UKIP and the BNP – spearheaded the challenge to 21st century liberal elites at different times in the past two decades: but at the end of 2017 both these parties are in crisis.

It's now more than three years since the great BNP purge of 2014, when Nick Griffin and his 'royal family' were thrown off the gravy train in a plot masterminded by the sinister Patrick Harrington, Griffin's on-off ally-rival since the '80s. Many members believe that Griffin's successor Adam Walker has had more than enough time to grow into the job. While at the 2015 general election members might have excused Walker's inexperience, there was nowhere to hide this year.

BNP chairman Adam Walker (*above left*) and former UKIP candidate Anne Marie Waters, now founder of 'For Britain' (*above right*): who will be the standard bearer for nationalism in 2018?

Generously offered a platform by the BBC, Walker was interviewed for the nationwide TV show *Daily Politics* a few weeks before this year's general election. Visibly nervous, he was stumbling from start to finish and in his very first answer was desperate to stress that under his leadership the party was now recording a financial profit. The interviewer's second question was the inevitable knock-out blow, as Walker was asked how voters could take BNP law and order policies seriously when the leader himself had been given a six-month suspended prison sentence for chasing children and slashing their bicycle tyres with a knife.

"If that's not thuggish behaviour, what is?" came the question, and Walker was left mumbling apologies for his past conduct. Any fool can see that this type of criminal record permanently disqualifies anyone from becoming a political party leader – especially a party like the BNP which will always have to combat a public/media perception that "racism" equals mindless thuggery.

This record was no secret in 2014, so why on earth did the cabal of Harrington, Walker, and former drug dealer turned BNP Treasurer Clive Jefferson believe that the convicted tyre slasher would be a credible party chairman?

After this terrible start, the interview didn't get any better: it can be viewed in its horrific entirety on YouTube. Leading activists in the party – including some who had been prepared to give Walker the benefit of the doubt – concluded after the election that he would have to be removed. They decided the best option to save what remains of the BNP, and rebuild a patriotic electoral force for the post-UKIP era, was to replace Walker with Tess Culnane, whose respectable image could not be further from Walker's and whose record of nationalist activism could rally support from all sections of the movement.

The problem is that some individuals at the top of the party no longer care about boosting the BNP's electoral prospects: they concentrate almost entirely on milking donations and especially legacies from naive elderly patriots. So the leadership responded to activists' concerns by simply refusing to hold an Annual General Meeting this year! If you don't have any answers, simply deny members the opportunity to ask questions.

In the absence of an AGM, leading activists went ahead with what was officially a regional conference hosted in Essex by the party's Eastern Region on November 18th. This was an AGM in all but name, without the party leadership, but rallying leading activists from across the country. Speakers included senior London BNP activists Tess Culnane, David Furness, Roger Tonks, Paul Sturdy and Cliff Le May, as well as parish councillor and regional organiser Richard Perry, former Bexley organiser Peter Finch who has now relocated to Essex, and South West activist Adrian Romilly. The outcome was effectively a declaration of UDI.

Drake's Drum Forum, a cross-party nationalist bulletin issued by Cliff Jones, the BNP's former SW regional organiser, bluntly stated: "Although Adam Walker's integrity is generally beyond question, it is felt that his role as Chairman should be curtailed as his recent interview on BBC did not impress many members. It is felt by many members that the BNP needs a new leader, someone with charisma who speaks in a coherent and convincing manner, and without any blemishes from the past that can be used to belittle and destroy any leadership potential he may possess."

One reason prompting BNP activists to search for a more credible leader is realisation that UKIP's collapse is permanent, creating a potential political vacuum. Arguably the BNP would never have had a chance of winning significant votes in recent years while UKIP was a serious force (just as in Germany the NPD will inevitably lose most potential voters to AfD). However it's now obvious that UKIP is finished (see *Movement News* for its latest dismal election results). New leader Henry Bolton has made zero impact since winning the long drawn out UKIP leadership election on September 29th, beyond denouncing his rivals as nazis and racists.

Bolton replaced deputy leader Peter Whittle (a gay Islamophobe who leads UKIP's group of two on the Greater London Assembly and finished fifth in the leadership election) with little known East Midlands MEP Margot Parker, a former member of the shortlived Libertas party in 2009, offshoot of a Eurosceptic movement founded by Irish businessman Declan Ganley. Many members (including entire branches) have voted with their feet, quitting UKIP *en masse* with significant numbers opting for the new breakaway party launched by Bolton's defeated rival Anne Marie Waters.

Ms Waters (a lesbian Islamophobe and former Labour candidate) is backed by EDL founder Stephen Yaxley-Lennon (alias 'Tommy Robinson'), former BNP official Jack Buckby, and Paul Weston who closed down his own party Liberty GB to join the new Waters party, provisionally named For Britain. In late November an entire UKIP branch in Cumbria defected to For Britain, but Waters has so far failed to win over any the really senior figures in the party.

One big obstacle was raised on November 20th when the Electoral Commission (EC) rejected For Britain's application to register as a political party, claiming its name was "confusingly similar to another already registered party" (the EC also rejected an application by former NF members to register a new party to be called Scotland Awake). Eight days later For Britain's Twitter feed asked supporters to "please ignore reports that our party has been rejected by the Electoral Commission. It has not. We are simply in discussions about the format of our party's name." However by the time *H&D* went to press at the end of December, For Britain remained unregistered, and therefore legally unable to fight elections, while presenting itself as an electoral party on its website soliciting donations for campaigns that it cannot lawfully contest.

Not a good start for Anne Marie Waters' self-proclaimed "journey to bring politics back to the British people". She's right that "this will not be politics as usual", but will it be politics at all, or will this be a repeat of Paul Weston's previous ventures British Freedom Party and Liberty GB, falling at the first fence?

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England